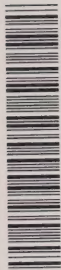


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02. **Agriculture
Statistics
Division**

Methodology Paper

309
Data Collection and
Estimating Procedures
of the Animal Products Unit

Number 2

①



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Agriculture Statistics Division

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Statistics Canada
Agriculture Statistics Division
Livestock and Animal Products Section

Government
Publications

Methodology Paper

309 Data Collection and
Estimating Procedures
of the Animal Products Unit

Number 2

by
Peter Beerstecher
Elizabeth Leckie

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PREFACE

This publication is one of a series of methodology papers prepared by the Agriculture Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. It focuses on the concepts and methodologies used to arrive at estimates of production, disposition and disappearance of animal products. Animal products include dairy products, poultry and eggs and furs. Stocks of frozen foods in cold storage are also included.

The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance of Ray Bollman, Tony Brunst, Murray Riach and Dorothy Baker in the developmental work, preparation and editing of this paper.



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INTRODUCTION

The Animal Products Unit is responsible for the collection and dissemination of statistical information on the following subject matter areas:

- dairy
- poultry and eggs
- cold storage stocks of frozen foods
- furs (wildlife and ranch raised)

Data concerning these subject matter areas are collected using a variety of methods.

Dairy statistics come from administrative data reported by dairy processors, and regulatory agencies such as the Canadian Dairy Commission, and the provincial milk marketing boards.

Poultry and egg statistics are collected from egg producers, and from the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency. Poultry meat statistics are based on data supplied by Agriculture Canada. Methodologies for estimating the per capita disappearance of eggs and poultry meat are included in this report.

Cold storage data are collected for frozen meats, dairy products, frozen poultry meat and eggs, and frozen fruit and vegetables. These data are collected through monthly mail surveys of processing establishments and cold storage warehouses.

Data on fur production come from two sources. One is the annual Census of Wildlife Pelt Production; the second is the annual Fur Farm Survey.

Animal products statistics covering the above subject matter areas are widely used. Dairy and poultry statistics are used by federal and provincial departments and agencies for policy formulation. They are also used by national Marketing Boards for quota allocation. Cold storage statistics are used by the food processing industry to gauge supply and demand. Fur statistics are used by federal and provincial departments, and fur producers. Animal products statistics are also used by processors, farmers, marketing boards, banks, the food industry, consultants, researchers, embassies, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Data gathering and estimating for the Atlantic Provinces is done by the Truro Regional Office of the Agriculture Statistics Division.

All information assembled by the Animal Products Unit is available in both English and French. Statistics are available in imperial units, metric units, or both, depending on the date or stage of conversion in each industry.

Data are first released through the Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin (Catalogue 11-001E and 11-001F). Dairy and poultry statistics are simultaneously available on CANSIM. The printed publications are available some weeks later.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to acquaint users with data collection, estimation, and dissemination procedures used by the Animal Products Unit. Administrative data play an important role in the statistical systems of the Unit.

This report discusses the various methods used to collect data and to prepare estimates. Statistical systems employed by the Unit are constantly subject to change. Current systems are documented in this report.

This report contains no information on per capita disappearance of dairy products. Those calculations are the responsibility of the Horticultural Crops Unit and are documented in that Unit's methodology report.

Results of this Unit's activities are published in the following catalogued publications:

23-001 (Monthly) The Dairy Review

23-003 (Monthly) Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry

32-010 (Monthly) Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

32-012 (Monthly) Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

32-217 (Annual) Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other
Warehouses

23-202 (Annual) Production of Poultry and Eggs

23-207 (Annual) Fur Production

23-208 (Annual) Report on Fur Farms

Farm cash receipts for 1980 from animal products and poultry were:

Dairy products	\$2,061,300,000
Poultry	663,013,000
Eggs	395,007,000
Fur pelts (from fur farms)	<u>48,039,000</u>
TOTAL	\$3,167,359,000

This represented 20% of total farm cash receipts for 1980.

Metric conversion factors employed by the Animal Products Unit are:

1 pound = 0.453592 kilograms

1 ton (short 2,000 pound) = 0.907185 tonne (metric tonnes).

DAIRY STATISTICS

Scope of the Report

Publications and Data Banks

Background to the Dairy Industry

Canadian Dairy Commission

Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee

Milk Marketing Boards

Survey Coverage and Design

Data Collection

- A. Sales of Milk and Cream Off Farms and Farm Cash Receipts
- B. Commercial Sales of Fluid Milk Products by Dairies
- C. Production of Milk Products and By-Products by Dairy Plants
- D. Changes Currently Underway in the Collection of Dairy Statistics

Accuracy of Data

Users

Publications and Data Banks

Statistics produced by the Dairy Unit are published in the monthly Dairy Review, Cat. 23-001. This report is available about seven weeks after the reference month end. However, about three weeks after the end of the reference month, we release on CANSIM and in the Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin, the stocks of butter, cheddar cheese and skim milk powder at the first of the month and the production of these products for the preceding month. Moreover, all dairy statistics are accessible through CANSIM at 1 p.m. on the last working day of the month following the reference month. The "Dairy Market Report" published bi-monthly by the Markets Information Service of Agriculture Canada, picks up the CANSIM release and includes it in their report, mailed to 2,200 correspondents across Canada a couple of days later.

Statistics on quantities of manufactured dairy products in cold storage will be considered in the section on Cold Storage Statistics (see page 62). Statistics on milk used in the confectionery industry, by chocolate makers, and by the canning industry (cream soups, etc.) are collected on an annual basis as part of the Census of Industry series produced by the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division of Statistics Canada. Your attention is directed to the following reports:

The Dairy Products Industry	Cat. 32-209 Annual
Biscuit Manufacturers	Cat. 32-202 Annual
Bakeries	Cat. 32-203 Annual
Confectionery Manufacturers	Cat. 32-213 Annual
Feed Industry	Cat. 32-214 Annual

No estimates are prepared for milk consumed in the farm home, fed to livestock or for spillage or wastage of milk between the farm bulk tank and the finished product.

Background to the Dairy Industry

Milk production in Canada is divided between two markets, fluid for drinking and industrial or manufacturing for the production of creamery butter, cheese, ice cream, skim milk powder and other products and by-products.

The classification of milk varies from province to province as shown by the table on page 28. The price paid to producers also varies from province to province depending on the method of determining the basic price for each classification, the butterfat test and the proportion of the various classes of milk in the pool. Classification, and hence price, is determined by end use, i.e. the product that is made from the milk (see pages 29 and 30).

Jurisdiction over the industry is divided between the federal and provincial governments with the federal government having jurisdiction over industrial milk and the provincial governments over fluid milk.

Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC) is the agency through which Agriculture Canada exercises control over the manufacturing sector of the dairy industry. This control is carried out by placing quotas on the amount of milk going into the manufacturing system. Production within quota is

encouraged by means of a subsidy. At the same time over quota production is discouraged by means of penalty levies. These and other levies are used to finance the export sale of surplus manufactured dairy products on world markets, usually at world prices, which are very often lower than the domestic price.

The Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee

The Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee (CMSMC) meets every two months to monitor the industry and project industrial milk requirements. These requirements become the market share quota. The CMSMC is made up of representatives of the provincial milk and cream producer marketing boards and the provincial Departments of Agriculture and is chaired by the CDC, which also supplies support staff and some research capability to the Committee.

Milk Marketing Boards

Marketing boards were established in each province a decade or more ago for the express purpose of assuming responsibility for marketing their members' milk by directing it to the proper processor, charging the processor on the basis of end use, pooling the returns and paying their producer members after deducting the costs of transportation, promotion and board operation.

The Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee allocates the total market share quota by province. The Provincial Milk Marketing Boards are responsible for adjusting their province's share among their individual producers in such a way as to bring forward the required amount of milk.

After the CMSMC determines the market share quota, a five per cent "sleeve" is added to arrive at total market share quota which is the quota to be divided among the provinces on a formula basis. The five per cent sleeve is added because of the difficulty producers have in managing their herds in such a way as to produce exactly on quota, and also because the membership is continually changing as producers leave the industry and others enter. In addition, for a variety of reasons, producers may wish to voluntarily change the size of their farming operations or to specialize in another product.

Survey Coverage and Design

Statistics on the production of processed dairy products are collected monthly through questionnaires returned by all operating dairy establishments in Canada. Two questionnaires are returned on a quarterly basis (yogurt and cottage cheese) and one on an annual basis (unsalted butter). The survey is a census type in that we attempt to maintain an all-inclusive mailing list and all firms identified on the mailing list are enumerated.

In some countries sample surveys are used but this method would not be acceptable in Canada because of the vast difference in size between dairies and because of the continuing concentration in the industry as shown by the table following.

Table Showing Increasing Concentration in
The Dairy Industry in Canada

	1951	1961	1971	1976
Number of Dairy Farms(1) -		242,435	129,770	91,261
Number of Dairy				
Females(2)	3,846,300	3,756,700	2,815,600	2,368,000
Milk Sold off Farms				
('000 litres)	5,343,842	7,198,688	7,175,074	6,891,123
Number of Butter				
and Cheese plants	1,641	958	424	255

(1) Number of farms reporting cows and heifers, 2 years old and over milking or to be milked.

(2) All dairy females over 1 year of age.

For estimates of milk production we rely on the Milk Marketing Boards in each province to report the amounts of milk marketed through the Boards and the prices received for it. No estimate is prepared for milk consumed in the farm home, fed to livestock or for spillage or wastage of milk between the farm bulk tank and the finished product.

Data Collection

A. Sales of Milk and Cream Off Farms for Fluid and for Industrial Purposes and the Farm Cash Receipts for This Milk

Milk sold off farms may be for fluid (beverage) purposes or for industrial (manufacturing) purposes. Farm separated cream is sold off farms

for industrial uses and is represented in Dairy Unit statistics in terms of milk equivalent at a butterfat content of 3.6 kilograms per hectolitre.

Many Milk Marketing Boards operate two pools for milk: the fluid pool and the industrial pool. Producers may have either a fluid quota or an industrial quota. As the fluid or beverage milk requires a more uniform supply throughout the year, this pool is served first with quotas that will bring forth requirements during the winter period of low production. This means that there will be varying volumes of milk in the fluid pool in excess of fluid requirements. This fluid excess moves over into the industrial pool and is paid for at industrial prices. The fluid quota holder only gets Class I (fluid) price for that portion of his quota actually used for fluid purposes.

Statistics on farm sales of milk are supplied to the Dairy Unit by the Milk Marketing Board in each province. The Boards buy the milk from the producers and sell it to the dairies and processors at a price based on class, which is in turn based upon end use. The money received from the dairies is pooled, deductions made for haulage, Board operations, advertising and promotion, and levies.

The remainder is paid out to producers on the basis of the volume of their deliveries plus or minus an increment for butterfat differential above or below the 3.6 butterfat standard, i.e. 3.6 kg of butterfat per hl of milk. The Canadian Government, through the Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC), pays a subsidy of \$6.04 per hl on the yearly requirements of manufacturing milk as forecast by the Milk Supply Management Committee. This money is paid monthly by the CDC directly to the producers and is

reported to the Dairy Unit monthly by the CDC. The statistical information, and the way it is received at Statistics Canada, varies from province to province as follows:

1. Prince Edward Island

Sales of milk and cream are reported by the Prince Edward Island Milk Commission in Charlottetown. The Commission receives the information from the Prince Edward Island Milk Marketing Board. Industrial milk is reported in litres of milk and this is added to the excess fluid milk to arrive at total milk going into the manufacturing sector. The farm cash receipts from this milk are also reported by the P.E.I. Milk Commission.

2. Nova Scotia

Both fluid and industrial sales off farms are collected from the Nova Scotia Dairy Commission by the Agriculture Division staff at the Statistics Canada office in Truro and forwarded to the Dairy Unit. Sales of cream off farms are reported by the CDC which pays a subsidy on all shipments of farm separated cream. Value is obtained from the dairies by the Agriculture Statistics Division staff in Truro. The value per hl of milk in each class is multiplied by the volume in each class and aggregated.

3. New Brunswick

Sales of milk and cream off farms and farm cash receipts are reported by the New Brunswick Milk Marketing Board. Prices for farm separated cream are reported by the New Brunswick Dairy Products Commission. In New Brunswick there are two industrial shippers that for some reason do not come under the jurisdiction of the Milk Marketing

Board. However, the New Brunswick Dairy Commission does collect information on these shippers and includes it in the report sent to the Dairy Unit.

4. Quebec

The Quebec Bureau of Statistics (QBS) supplies the Dairy Unit with the following information.

- Farm sales of Class I Milk plus imports from Ontario.
- Farm sales of industrial milk plus excess fluid milk plus imports of manufacturing milk from Ontario and New Brunswick.
- Farm sales of separated cream in terms of milk.
- Prices for each class of milk are received by telephone each month from the QBS. Haulage rates are included in this report.

5. Ontario

The Ontario Milk Marketing Board reports to the Dairy Unit through the Statistics Section of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. They report the farm sales of milk for the Group I pool and the volume imported from Quebec and Manitoba. As well they report farm sales of industrial milk, fluid excess and imports of industrial milk from Quebec. Net prices for farm sales of fluid and industrial milk are also supplied by the Ontario statistician.

Sales of cream off farms are reported by the Canadian Dairy Commission in kg of butterfat and converted to milk equivalent. The price of this cream is reported by the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

6. Manitoba

Fluid sales and the volume of milk imported from Ontario are supplied by the Manitoba Milk Marketing Board. Industrial sector milk for Classes II to V plus the amount over daily entitlement (where applicable) are also obtained from the Board. Daily entitlement is a system employed by Manitoba in an attempt to make deliveries of milk more constant or uniform throughout the year.

Prices for industrial milk are obtained as well from the Marketing Board. Cream shipments are also reported by the Board with values received by letter from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

7. Saskatchewan

The weight of milk sold off farms for fluid (Class I) purposes and the money paid to producers is reported each month by the Saskatchewan Milk Marketing Board. Sales for industrial purposes, together with fluid excess, are reported by the office of the Dairy Commissioner. Saskatchewan is the only province selling milk off farms on the basis of weight instead of volume; sales are reported in kilograms. Sales have to be converted to litres by the Dairy Unit to make the report compatible with the reports from other provinces. Cream sales are also reported by the office of the Dairy Commissioner. The price per kg of butterfat is obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

8. Alberta

Alberta Agriculture reports by letter each month showing farm sales in each class, including the farm value.

9. British Columbia

The British Columbia Milk Marketing Board reports farm sales of milk by class with the class prices. For both fluid and industrial milk there are two pools operating, one for the mainland and one for Vancouver Island.

B. Commercial Sales of Fluid Milk Products by Dairies

Statistics on commercial (consumer) sales of fluid milk products by dairies are collected by the Agriculture Statistics Division Dairy Unit with varying amounts of help from the provinces. The questionnaire is printed separately for each province because of the varying amounts of additional information required. In recent years several provinces have designed, printed and mailed their own questionnaires. All questionnaires, of course, ask for the basic information required by Statistics Canada. These questionnaires are sent to all fluid plants in each province. While an occasional return may be late, follow up, carried out by the provinces, very often by telephone, assures 100% response. Returns are usually checked in the plants by provincial dairy branch auditors.

The questionnaires in each province ask the dairy establishments for the following basic information:

Sales of standard milk (3.25% B.F.)

Sales of partially skimmed milk (2% B.F.)

Sales of skim milk

Sales of buttermilk
Sales of chocolate dairy drink
Sales of table cream
Sales of cereal cream
Sales of whipping cream
Sales of sour cream.

The Dairy Unit surveys dairies in Ottawa with questionnaires supplied by Ontario. This arrangement was made because there is considerable movement of milk back and forth between Ontario and Quebec in this area, and it was thought that the Dairy Unit, being closer to the scene, could more easily carry out the survey.

C. Production of Milk Products and By-Products

Seven questionnaires and one form letter are currently used to collect statistics on milk products and by-products. The questionnaires are designed, printed and mailed out by Statistics Canada to all manufacturing dairy plants in Canada. They are returned for processing either to Statistics Canada or to the provinces. The following table lists the questionnaires used and where processing takes place.

Questionnaire	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Quebec	Ontario
1. Monthly Butter and cheese Production (F 149)	x	x	x	x	x
2. Monthly Ice Cream and Related Products	S.C.	S.C.	S.C. for hard and soft	S.C.	S.C. for hard and soft
3. Monthly Report of Concentrated Milk Manufacturers	S.C.	S.C.	x	S.C.	x
4. Factory Cheese, other than Cheddar	S.C.	S.C.	x	S.C.	x
5. Cottage Cheese, Pro- duction Quarterly	S.C.	S.C.	x	S.C.	x
6. Yogurt Production, Quarterly	S.C.	S.C.	x	S.C.	x
7. Unsalted Butter - Annual (letter)	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	x
8. Manufacturers sales of skim milk powder in Ontario & Quebec by Price Range	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.

Questionnaire	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1. Monthly Butter and cheese Production (F 149)	x	x	x	x
2. Monthly Ice Cream and Related Products	S.C.	S.C. for hard and soft	S.C.	S.C.
3. Monthly Report of Concentrated Milk Manufacturers	S.C.	x	S.C.	S.C.
4. Factory Cheese, other than Cheddar	S.C.	x	S.C.	S.C.
5. Cottage Cheese, Quarterly	S.C.	x	S.C.	S.C.
6. Yogurt Production, Quarterly	S.C.	x	S.C.	S.C.
7. Unsalted Butter - Annual (letter)	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.
8. Manufacturers sales of skim milk powder in Ontario & Quebec by Price Range	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.

x Processed by province.

S.C. Processed by Statistics Canada.

In addition to processing the monthly Ice Cream and Related Products questionnaire for Ontario and Quebec, Statistics Canada Dairy Unit is involved in the follow up and revisions coming from the dairy manufacturing plants in succeeding months.

Mailing lists are maintained by Statistics Canada, and kept current with assistance from Agriculture Canada and the provinces.

In addition, included in The Dairy Review, Cat. 23-001 Monthly, on CANSIM and in the "Dairy Market Report", the Dairy Unit publishes by month the domestic disappearance of several dairy products as follows:

- Creamery butter
- Cheddar cheese
- Variety cheese
- Process cheese
- Evaporated whole milk
- Condensed whole milk
- Skim milk powder
- Partly skimmed evaporated milk

Domestic disappearance is arrived at by adding beginning inventory, production and imports and subtracting closing inventory and exports. For this equation imports and exports are obtained from the External Trade Division of Statistics Canada. Preparation of statistics on inventories or stocks of dairy products is presented in the section dealing with the Cold Storage Unit of the Agriculture Statistics Division. (See page 62).

D. Changes Currently Underway in the Collection of Dairy Statistics

In the spring of 1978 a continuing committee was formed to review methods and procedures, determine the requirements of the dairy industry statistical system, and to advise on the production of dairy statistics. The Committee was composed of personnel from Agriculture Canada, Statistics Canada, Canadian Dairy Commission, National Dairy Council, Dairy Farmers of Canada, and depending on the subject to be discussed, representation from

the provinces. The first chairman was the Executive Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture Canada, and consequently the committee became known as the "Minister's Committee on Dairy Statistics". The committee has met almost monthly since its inception except in July and August. The committee has discussed such topics as apparent discrepancies in dairy statistics, the collection of dairy statistics, conversion ratios, etc.

The committee has actively promoted the idea that the provinces should collect all dairy statistics and forward summaries to Statistics Canada. The role of Statistics Canada would be to see that reports coming from the provinces were comparable and timely. Each province would prepare a single composite questionnaire listing all the desired statistical information needed by Statistics Canada, and the extra detail and additional information needed by the province. At the present time, (October 10, 1981) New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan are collecting their own statistics and no questionnaires are sent out by Statistics Canada. Quebec has had their questionnaire ready for some time. They are sending it out to dairies now, but until their computer programs for processing are running smoothly, they have requested Statistics Canada to continue sending out questionnaires in their province. We expect all provinces will be on the program early in 1982. Since these new questionnaires are subject to in-plant audit by provincial dairy inspectors or accountants, their accuracy should be beyond question.

Accuracy of Data

All dairy plants are required by law to report on their operations to Statistics Canada. Moreover provincial inspectors make periodic visits to audit the plants to ensure that all production is reported. With these checks, plus follow-up work on delinquents, we believe the accuracy of the dairy statistics to be extremely high.

Users

The statistics produced are required by the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee to make milk production quota decisions. The information is also required by Agriculture Canada, the National Accounts Branch of Statistics Canada, provincial Departments of Agriculture, dairy farmers, processors, universities and research workers.

MILK CLASSIFICATIONS

FLUID MILK PRODUCERS'S COMPARISONS BY PROVINCES

PROVINCE	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III	CLASS IV	CLASS V	CLASS VI
British Columbia	Fluid use		IIIs--butter and powder IIIf--evaporated milk IIIf--cheddar			
Alberta	Fluid use	Cottage cheese, ice cream, ice cream mix, fluid creams and milk products	IIIs--speciality cheese IIIf--cheddar IIIf--milk powder and concentrated products	Milk for butter where skim milk not utilized (permit required)		
Saskatchewan	Fluid use	Cottage cheese, ice cream	Butter, cultured products			
Manitoba	Fluid use	Fluid creams IIa--cottage cheese yogurt IIb--ice cream	Cheddar, mozzarella, stirred curd cheeses	Speciality cheese, other than III	Butter, milk powder, soups, etc.	New products
Ontario	Fluid use	Concentrated liquid milk	Fluid creams, cottage cheese, yogurts,	Sterilized infant foods Ice cream mixes, confectionary products puddings, soups IVa--speciality cheese IVb--Colby and Brick	Butter, casein, milk powder, evaporated milk Va--Cheddar	New products
Quebec	Fluid use	Cream, sour cream, chocolate fluid drink, buttermilk, skim and part skim	Cottage cheese, stored cream for ice cream mix, ice cream	Butter, milk powder, cheese, casein	Kosher (no class no.)	
New Brunswick	Fluid use	Fluid creams and fluid products	Cottage cheese, ice cream and milk products	Speciality cheese Colby and Brick	Cheddar cheese	Butter and skim milk powder
Nova Scotia	Fluid use	Cottage cheese, ice cream mix, yogurt	Cheddar cheese and skim milk powder			
Prince Edward Island	Fluid use	Cottage cheese, sour cream, yogurt and ice cream	Cheddar cheese	Butter, evaporated milk and powdered milk	New products	Stirred curd cheeses, skimmed milk cheese and speciality cheese

SOURCE: MARKETING BOARDS/AGRICULTURE CANADA - MARKETING SERVICES DIVISION

MILK PRICES BY CLASS

PROVINCE	PRODUCER TYPE AND REGION	CLASS CLASSE	1980					GENRE DE	PROV.					
			October Octobre	November Novembre	December Décembre	AVERAGE - MOYENNE		PRODUCTEUR						
						1980	1979			ET REGION				
			\$ per hectoliter (3.6 kg. b.f.) \$ par hectolitre (3.6 kg. m.g.)											
British Columbia	FLUID: All areas	(B)	F.O.B. PLANT		F.A.B. USINE			CONSUMMATION: Toutes régions	C.-B.					
			46.683	46.683	46.683	44.81	39.45							
			29.60	29.60	29.60	28.37	25.07							
			27.90	27.90	27.90	26.67	23.36							
			27.90	27.90	27.90	26.67	23.36							
			27.90	27.90	27.90	26.67	23.36							
	INDUSTRIAL: All areas	(A)	F.O.B. FARM		F.A.B. FERME			TRANSFORMATION: Toutes régions						
			28.29	28.64	28.30	27.19	23.92							
	Alberta	FLUID: All areas	I II IIa IIb IIc	F.O.B. PLANT		F.A.B. USINE			CONSUMMATION: Toutes régions	ALB.				
				40.29	40.29	41.27	37.75	32.63						
29.60				29.60	29.60	28.40	24.45							
27.77				27.77	27.77	26.71	23.37							
27.77				27.77	27.77	26.71	23.37							
27.77				27.77	27.77	26.71	23.37							
INDUSTRIAL: All areas		(C)	27.77		27.77			TRANSFORMATION: Toutes régions						
			27.77	27.77	27.77	26.84	23.62							
Saskat- chewan		FLUID: Regina	I II III	\$ per 100 kilograms - (3.5% b.f.) \$ per 100 kilogrammes - (3.5% b.f. m.g.)					CONSUMMATION: Régina	SASK.				
				40.54	40.54	40.54	38.13	31.42						
	All areas	II	28.74	28.74	28.74	27.47	23.82	Toutes régions						
		III	26.88	26.88	26.88	25.73	22.37							
Manitoba	BOTH: All regions	I II IIa IIb III IV V VI	\$ per hectoliter (3.6 kg. b.f.) \$ par hectolitre (3.6 k.g. de m.g.)					TOUS: Toutes régions	MAN.					
			36.08	41.08	41.08	36.59	31.80							
			31.64	31.64	31.64	30.15	26.67							
			30.93	30.93	30.93	29.44	25.96							
			30.71	30.71	30.71	29.25	25.80							
			28.19	28.19	28.19	26.86	23.60							
			28.87	28.87	28.87	27.53	24.33							
			28.28	28.28	28.28	27.35	23.86							
			28.19	28.19	28.19	26.86	23.60							
			Ontario	BOTH: South, Ontario	I II III IV IVa IVb V Va VI	38.36	38.36			38.36	36.64	32.90	TOUS: Sud-Ontario.	ONT.
				All regions	II	37.36	37.36			37.36	35.64	31.90	Toutes régions	
					III	31.35	31.35			31.35	30.18	26.53		
IV	31.01	31.01			31.01	29.84	26.19							
IVa	29.31	29.31			29.31	26.15	24.97							
IVb	29.62	29.62			29.62	28.32	24.96							
V	28.28	28.28			28.28	27.35	24.00							
Va	28.67	28.67	28.67	27.42	24.04									
VI	28.28	28.28	28.28	27.35	23.99									

NOTES: * Not available

(A) Effective Jan. 14/80 (A) A partir du 14 janv./80

(B) " Jan. 15/80 (B) A partir du 15 janv./80

(C) " Apr. 14/80 (C) A partir du 14 avril/80

MILK PRICES BY CLASS

PROVINCE	PRODUCER TYPE AND REGION	CLASS CLASSE	1980 Annual					GENRE DE	PROV.	
			October Octobre	November Novembre	December Décembre	AVERAGE - MOYENNE		PRODUCTEUR		
						1980	1979			ET REGION
\$ per hectoliter (3.6 kg. b.f.) \$ par hectolitre (3.6 kg. m.g.)										
Quebec	FLUID: Central region	I	F.O.B. PLANT		F.A.B. USINE			CONSOMMATION: Région centrale	QUE.	
			36.40	(d) 39.22	39.22	36.61	32.06			
			32.56	32.56	32.56	31.50	27.22			
			28.79	28.79	28.79	27.73	23.45			
	All areas (negotiated)	III	28.57	28.57	28.57	27.61	23.34	Toutes régions (négocié)		
		IV								
	INDUSTRIAL: (negotiated)	A	28.22	28.22	28.22	27.29	23.65	TRANSFORMATION: (négocié)		
		B	27.65	27.65	27.65	26.72	23.09		Zone A (en vrac)	
	Zone A (bulk)	A	28.04	28.04	28.04	27.11	23.43	Zone B (en vrac)		
		B	27.47	27.47	27.47	26.54	22.90			
New Brunswick	FLUID: All areas	I	38.55	38.55	38.55	37.68	34.02	CONSOMMATION: Toutes régions	N.-B.	
		II	29.85	29.85	29.85	28.89	25.48			
		III	29.17	29.17	29.17	28.21	24.80			
		IV	*	*	*	*	*			
		V	26.45	26.45	26.45	24.72	21.30			
		VI	24.86	24.86	24.86	23.90	20.49			
	INDUSTRIAL: All areas	(C)	29.17	29.17	29.17	28.21	24.80	TRANSFORMATION: Toutes régions		
	Nova Scotia	FLUID: N.S. Mainland	I	40.19	40.19	40.19	38.52	34.44	CONSOMMATION: Territoire N.E.	N.-E.
			II	29.16	29.16	29.16	27.96	24.65		
III			25.97	25.97	25.97	24.96	21.55			
P.E.I.	BOTH: All regions	I	35.74	35.74	38.53	35.76	32.41	TOUS: Toutes régions	I.P.E.	
		II	26.71	26.71	26.71	25.48	22.08			
		III	26.71	26.71	26.71	25.48	22.08			
		IV	26.71	26.71	26.71	25.48	22.08			
		V	*	*	*	*	*			
		VI	26.71	26.71	26.71	25.48	22.08			

NOTES: (A) Effective Jan. 3/80 (A) A partir du 14 janv./80
(B) " Jan. 15/80 (B) A partir du 15 janv./80
(C) " Apr. 14/80 (C) A partir du 14 avril/80
(d) " Nov. 17/80 (d) A partir du 17 nov./80

SOURCE: MARKETING BOARDS/AGRICULTURE CANADA

SOURCE: OFFICE DE COMMERCIALISATION/AGRICULTURE CANADA

NATIONAL AVERAGE CLASS I PRICE PAID TO PRODUCERS: 1980

MOYENNE NATIONALE - PLANCHER DE PRIX PAYE AUX PRODUCTEURS DE LAIT: 1980

PRODUCER TYPE AND REGION	CLASS CLASSE	October Octobre	November Novembre	December Décembre	ANNUAL AVERAGE MOYENNE ANUEL	GENRE DE PRODUCTEUR ET REGION
		\$ per hectolitre (3.6 kg. b.f.) \$ par hectolitre (3.6 kg. de m.g.)				
		F.O.B. PLANT		F.A.B. USINE		
FLUID: Reported areas	I	39.34	40.21	40.62	38.19	CONSOMMATION: Régions déclarées

SOURCE: AGRICULTURE CANADA

Poultry and Eggs

Monthly Poultry and Egg Survey

Introduction

This report gives a description of the Poultry and Egg Survey and the methodology used to arrive at the estimates.

The latter are published in the Agriculture Statistics Division publication Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, Cat. 23-003.

List of Contents

The description deals with the following aspects of the survey.

Objective of the Survey

Coverage and Mailing List

Survey Methodology

Sample Selection

Edits

Estimating Procedure

Clearance of Estimates

Confidentiality

Dissemination

Accuracy

Appendix I: Copy of Questionnaire

Objective of the Survey

The objective of the survey is to arrive at monthly estimates of layer and pullet numbers, rates of lay, prices received by producers for eggs sold, sales and proceeds of fowl, and death losses. The estimates based on the survey returns are used by decision makers and policy setters. The setting of national egg production levels, allocation of provincial quotas, research and allocation of resources, are all dependent on the estimates.

Coverage and Mailing List

The survey covers all provinces. The universe is all farmers having layers. The mailing list used to represent this universe comes from the latest Census of Agriculture. All producers reporting hens and pullets, 20 weeks and over, kept for laying, as counted by the Census, constitute the universe. After each Census the sample is updated. The June 1, 1976 Census counted 77,691 producers reporting Hens and Pullets, 5 months and over, kept for laying in Canada.

Survey Methodology

(a) Sample Selection

Registered producers provide information, through their provincial Marketing Boards, to the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency (C.E.M.A.). These producers have quotas and must provide information

(number of layers, sales) to their respective Boards for supply control to function properly. Through a special arrangement C.E.M.A. provides Statistics Canada with layer numbers in registered flocks.

Accordingly, sample selection and build-up concerns itself mainly with the smaller, non-registered producers. These producers are grouped into strata, according to size of flock. Sample selection is systematic random. That is, if in one stratum one producer in seven were required, then a random number between 1 and 7 would be selected. If the number selected were 3, then the third name is taken, then the 10th, the 17th the 24th, etc. This procedure is followed for each stratum with the number selected depending on the numbers of layers in that stratum as a proportion of total layer numbers.

Because response is voluntary the number of respondents diminishes over time. To overcome this continuing problem it is planned to change the method of selection. When the 1981 Census mailing list becomes available, a panel of volunteer reporters will be used. This approach will also help to reduce response burden as only willing producers co-operate under the scheme.

Sample size is about 3% of the number of farmers reporting layers in the June 1, 1976 Census.

(b) Edits

A sample of the questionnaire is appended (Appendix I). Returned questionnaires are subject to a preliminary manual edit and then to a computer edit.

The manual edit is mainly to check for address changes, correct simple errors and generally update the mailing list. After this has been done the information is captured and entered into the computer for edit and manipulation.

The edits used are set out below:

If Eggs Laid (in dozens) last week are more than half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the number of layers, then these codes are rejected and printed out for scrutiny.

If Eggs Laid last week is zero (0) or left vacant, but hen numbers are more than zero (0), then these records are printed out for scrutiny and possible saving.

If Eggs Sold is zero, or Value of Eggs Sold is zero then both answers are rejected.

If Value of Eggs Sold divided by Eggs Sold (in dozens) is less than \$0.30 or greater than \$1.25, both answers are rejected.

If Eggs Used on The Farm last week (in dozens) is greater than 15, then a value of 10 is substituted for it.

If the Death Loss during the month equals the number of layers, then the record is printed out for examination.

If Birds Killed for Home Use is greater than 100, the record will be printed out, examined, and some rejections may occur.

If the proceeds of Fowl Sold divided by the number of Fowl Sold is less than \$0.10 or more than \$2.00 the record is rejected.

The computer provides a print-out list of all questionnaires that failed the edits, grouped by type of edit.

After editing, the questionnaires are paired with the previous month returns to provide a sample of producers who reported in two successive surveys. A print-out of these farmers by province and by stratum is provided. They are listed in ascending order of number of hens, giving current and previous values. From this comparison may be noted large changes in hen numbers that affect sample indications excessively. Those that do are removed.

(c) Estimating Procedures

Estimates are made at the provincial level only. The sample is voluntary response and non-random. Stratification is by size of flock and by province.

The sample indicator used for estimating layer numbers is the paired change ratio. The paired change ratio is the ratio of change in the sample totals of an item (layers in this case) at two successive survey dates. The sample consists only of farmers that responded at two successive survey dates. The change ratio gives an average rate of change. These ratios or link relatives are chained back to the latest Census of Agriculture figures which act as benchmarks. When the most recent Census data becomes available all intercensal layer estimates are revised to be in line with them.

Other items (for example home use, rates of lay, death loss, etc.) are estimated using different indicators. Proportionate analysis and means are used in these cases. The total sample is used here rather than the paired.

Prices for eggs used in the Publication, Cat. 23-003, are provided by Agriculture Canada (for registered flocks) and the monthly survey. Numbers of layers in hatchery supply flocks are also obtained from Agriculture Canada. These birds are added to those in registered flocks (C.E.M.A.) plus those estimated above (unregistered flocks) to give total number of layers.

Rates of lay for each component of the flock come from the monthly survey. Hatchery supply flocks are assigned the same rates of lay as the registered flocks.

(d) Clearance of Estimates

There is an Interdepartmental Poultry Steering Committee with representatives from Agriculture Canada, Canadian Egg Marketing Agency (C.E.M.A.), Farm Products Marketing Council, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Statistics Canada. The method of estimating used for arriving at monthly estimates for egg production and value was accepted by this Committee. It was also, through this Committee, that it became possible to use (on a confidential basis) C.E.M.A. data on layer numbers in registered flocks.

Provincial agricultural statisticians keep a watchful eye on the estimates and unusual results are reported by them.

Confidentiality

Survey results are strictly confidential until they are released in the Statistics Canada Daily report.

Questionnaires are also kept strictly confidential. No one is permitted to see them except those who work on the survey and they must take the Oath of Secrecy.

Dissemination

Survey results are first released in the Statistics Canada Daily. The release is usually about 6 weeks after the survey month. The information is available at the same time through CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management) data bank. The publication, Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, Cat. 23-003, is released about one month after the advance information appears in the Statistics Canada Daily.

Accuracy

Only estimates of the number of layers can be compared to a benchmark. No Census benchmarks are available for rates of lay, eggs used on the farm, and death losses. About 90% of the layers are in registered flocks. These flocks are carefully checked for numbers by Provincial Marketing Board officials and by officials of the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency. The data are also subject to audit. Moreover, the Farm Products Marketing Council can initiate counts of birds to check for accuracy. Thus estimates for layers in registered flocks should be accurate.

A Census of Agriculture is carried out every five years and provides benchmarks for layer estimates. However, with the use of the new sources of administrative data, the estimates for registered flocks are likely to be more accurate than the Census. The Census will continue

to be the most reliable source of estimates for non-registered flocks. Differences that may occur between Census and other estimates are reconciled and passed by the National Poultry and Egg Steering Committee. Intercensal estimates are then revised in line with the benchmarks.

Future Plans

It is hoped that in the future marketings data as provided by C.E.M.A. can be used to provide provincial rates of lay for registered flocks. This would mean that the registered flocks would no longer be surveyed and the information would come directly from C.E.M.A. Response burden would be reduced.

Truro (Nova Scotia) Regional Office. Maritime estimates derived from the monthly poultry and egg survey are made by officers of the Truro Regional Office of the Agriculture Statistics Division.

Poultry Meat and Egg Production

Introduction

This Section deals with the methods used in the Agriculture Statistics Division to arrive at annual poultry and egg production. The estimates are published in the annual report Production of Poultry and Eggs, Cat. 23-202.

"Poultry" refers to fowl, heavy chickens, broilers and turkeys. Calculation of production for each of these classes of birds is handled differently and is presented separately. They are set out in the following order.

Fowl Meat Production and Value

Broiler Meat Production and Value

Heavy Chicken Meat Production and Value

Turkey Meat Production and Value.

Please note that the publication "Production of Poultry and Eggs" includes separate production estimates for Fowl, Chicken, and Turkey. "Chicken" production includes both broiler and heavy chicken categories.

Fowl Meat Production and Value(1)

Monthly fowl sales are derived from a supply-disposition balance sheet. The items used for each category are given below. Total supply minus total disposition represents sales of fowl for the month.

(1) A "fowl" is a spent layer. It is a bird which is no longer used for egg production and is to be sold for slaughter.

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
1. Number of layers at beginning of month.	1. Number of layers at end of month.
2. Laying type pullets placed on farms as chicks 5 months previously, (less 5% death loss). These pullets become layers during the month in question.	2. Death loss of layers during the month. 3. Condemnations. 4. Layers consumed by producers.

The data for the above items come from different departments and organizations. Items and their sources are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Sources</u>
1. Layer Inventories. Number of birds in registered flocks, non-registered flocks, hatchery supply flocks.	Canadian Egg Marketing Agency Statistics Canada, monthly survey of egg producers Agriculture Canada
2. Chicks (laying type) placed on farms 5 months previously.	Agriculture Canada
3. Death loss of birds before they are 5 months old.	Agriculture Canada
4. Death loss of layers (birds 5 months old and older).	Statistics Canada, monthly survey of egg producers
5. Condemnations	Agriculture Canada
6. Layers consumed by producers.	Statistics Canada, monthly survey of egg producers.

To obtain total production for the month, "sales" of fowl are added to fowl "consumed by producers".

The monthly provincial "Sales" and "Consumed by Producers" estimates are in terms of birds. Conversion to pounds equivalent is done by applying an average eviscerated weight per fowl slaughtered. The latter comes from Agriculture Canada. The monthly estimates are totalled to give annual data for each province, (except Newfoundland).

Value of production is obtained by applying a weighted average price for the year to annual estimates for "Sales" and "Consumed by Producers". The price comes from the Statistics Canada monthly survey of egg producers.

Newfoundland provides Statistics Canada with annual chicken and fowl production and value estimates. These are published in the Introduction of Cat. 23-202.

Broiler Meat Production and Value

Basically the method consists of estimating the number of broilers produced per month, multiplied by an average weight to give total weight produced. The total weight is multiplied by an average monthly price to give value of production.

Broilers produced per month are directly related to broiler chicks placed on farms two months previously. These placement data are by province of origin and come from Agriculture Canada. To allow for death loss, 5% is subtracted from placements.

The average weight is derived from monthly data published by Agriculture Canada. That Department publishes each month numbers of birds (under 4 lb.) slaughtered and total weight (eviscerated) produced. The sum of the monthly total weights adds up to the annual eviscerated output.

Agriculture Canada publishes weekly broiler prices. A straight average for the month is calculated and multiplied by 1.37 to convert it to a monthly average price on an eviscerated basis. These averages are applied to monthly production to give value of production. This is done for each province and each month to give the Canada annual production.

Newfoundland is not included in these calculations but a separate estimate is made for that province and published.

Heavy Chicken Meat Production and Value

The term "heavy chicken" includes roasting chicken (broiler stock), dual purpose stock, broiler breeding stock (males only), egg production stock (half of mixed lots), and egg production stock (males). The monthly production of these birds per province is dependent on earlier placements of day old chicks in these categories minus an adjustment for death loss. The number of months previous and percentage loss for each category is as follows:

	<u>No. of months interval for placements</u>	<u>Percentage loss</u>
Roasting chicken (broiler stock)	3	5
Dual purpose	4	10
Breeding stock (broiler - males)	18	20
Egg production stock -		
1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of mixed lots	4	8
2. Males	4	8

These data are obtained from Agriculture Canada. Using the above placement intervals and percentage losses, production is estimated and compared with the slaughter figures for heavy chicken as counted at registered plants by Agriculture Canada. The estimated production must exceed the slaughter count. If this is not the case then it means that some broiler chicks did not go to market at two months but were kept for marketing at heavier weights. When this occurs, birds are taken from the broiler estimate and added to the heavies so that production of heavies does cover slaughter through registered plants.

Agriculture Canada provides the number of birds over 4 lb. slaughtered every month in each province and the pounds of meat derived (eviscerated basis). From this the average monthly weight per bird slaughtered is calculated and applied to the number of birds produced.

To arrive at monthly values it is necessary to apply prices to production. These are obtained from the weekly Poultry Market Report, (Agriculture Canada). Prices (live) for poultry 6 lb. and up are given on a weekly basis, by province, and a straight average is calculated to obtain the monthly live price. This average is multiplied by 1.37 to convert it to an eviscerated basis.

Turkey Meat Production and Value

Estimates of production of turkey meat are based on turkeys slaughtered in registered stations (federally inspected slaughter), Census data, and survey results.

Total production includes output from commercial and non-commercial producers, plus amounts consumed at home by producers. The method for arriving at each of these is different and is considered separately below.

Turkey slaughtered in registered stations is production from the commercial producers. These slaughter data are obtained from Agriculture Canada in their weekly publication Poultry Market Report.

To prevent duplication, interprovincial movements and live imports are taken out of the slaughter data. These data are provided by Agriculture Canada.

Estimates of production for the non-commercial sector are based on 1976 Census data and on the results of the Small Flocks Purchase Survey conducted by Agriculture Canada in 1976. The starting point is the 1976 Census count of all turkeys on farms in lots of less than 527 at June 1, 1976. To each Provincial count is added 15% to account for those turkeys purchased in lots of less than 500 from June 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976 according to the Small Flocks Purchase Survey, plus those

already consumed from January to February placements. The calculated output is then multiplied by the average weight of all turkeys commercially slaughtered in that province.

The amount of turkey consumed by producers is supplied by the National Turkey Marketing Agency.

To arrive at a value for annual turkey production for each province a weighted average price is applied. This weighted average price for the year is weighted by the outputs for the months. Price comes from Agriculture Canada.

Prices and Value of Turkey Production

The monthly average turkey price provided by the Farm Cash Receipts Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, is used by that Unit to calculate monthly farm cash receipts. The price is obtained from the weekly Poultry Market Report (Agriculture Canada).

Live prices to producers for each province (as established by Provincial Marketing Boards) are quoted for birds 12 lb and under, birds over 12 and under 20 lb, and those 20 lb and over. These prices are for No. 1 birds. Prices for No. 2 birds are not quoted. However, after consultation with industry officials differentials between No. 1 and No. 2 prices were established. For birds under 12 lb and those in the 12-20 lb class, the No. 2 price was \$2.50 less than the No. 1 bird, but \$2.00 less for those 20 lb and over. These differences apply to each province. The average price to be used

has to be weighted to reflect the No. 1 and No. 2 prices. This is done according to the proportion of birds slaughtered in each grade. The proportions are as follows:

	<u>No. 1</u>	<u>No. 2</u>
under 12 lb.	65%	35%
12-20 lb.	80%	20%
+20 lb.	70%	30%

For example, the Ontario No. 1 price for birds under 12 lb. for May 1979, was \$54.50 (source Monthly Poultry Report). The No. 2 price would be $\$54.50 - \$2.50 = \$52.00$. But 65% are No. 1 birds and 35% are No. 2. The average price weighted according to grade is thus \$35.42 (i.e. 65% of \$54.50) plus \$18.20 (i.e. 35% of \$52.00) to give \$53.62. Using similar methods for the 12-20 lb. and +20 lb. weight categories, weighted (by grade) average prices for these categories are \$53.00 and \$54.50. To obtain an average monthly price for all turkeys the three prices obtained are weighted by the number of birds slaughtered in each weight class during that month.

The No. 1 price that is taken from the Poultry Market Report as the starting point for these calculations is the price quoted for the second week in the month.

The final price is converted from live to eviscerated basis by multiplying by 1.234. These prices (eviscerated basis) are then applied to the monthly output figures to obtain monthly values for each province. These values and output data are added up to give the annual estimates.

Egg Production and Value

Production is estimated by multiplying numbers of layers by rate-of-lay in each province.

Sources for estimates of numbers of layers are as follows:

<u>Type of Flock</u>	<u>Source</u>
Layers in registered flocks	Canadian Egg Marketing Agency
Layers in non-registered flocks	Statistics Canada, monthly Poultry & Egg survey
Layers in hatchery supply flocks	Agriculture Canada

Rates of Lay are derived from the Statistics Canada monthly Survey of Poultry & Eggs. The sample is stratified and the largest stratum for each province represents the registered flocks. Respondents are asked to report on "eggs laid last week" and that figure is converted to a monthly rate of lay for each stratum. These monthly rates are multiplied by the estimates for the number of layers in each stratum to give eggs produced for the month for each stratum. The sum of eggs produced in each stratum gives the total eggs produced in the month for each province. The sum of the monthly productions gives the annual egg production.

Total eggs produced divided by the total number of layers in the province gives the weighted average rate of lay for each province.

produced in each stratum by the price per dozen for each stratum. The price per dozen for each stratum also comes from the monthly Poultry and Egg Survey, Statistics Canada. The price for the largest stratum, (registered flocks) is provided by Agriculture Canada and does not come from the survey. The sum of the value of the strata gives the value of production for the month and the province. The monthly values add to the annual value of eggs produced.

Dissemination of the Data

Initial release of the annual poultry and egg production and value data is made on or about April 30th of the year after the reference year. It is released in the Statistics Canada Daily, Cat. 11-001E and Cat. 11-001F. At the same time, the data are available through CANSIM, a computer library of various statistical series. The published form in which the data are presented is the Production of Poultry & Eggs, Cat. 32-202 which is released about 8 weeks after the initial release.

Per Capita Disappearance of Poultry Meat

Introduction

The term 'disappearance' is used rather than 'consumption' because it is not only human consumption that is measured but the amount of meat (eviscerated basis) available for all uses including some wastage. Estimation of per capita disappearance of poultry meat includes fowl, chicken, and turkey. It is based on a balance sheet approach. First, beginning stocks, imports and production are added to arrive at total supply. Second, exports and year-end stocks are subtracted from total supply to obtain domestic disappearance. This disappearance is divided by the July 1 population estimate to provide per capita disappearance for each of the poultry categories.

Production Estimates

Production for each poultry category is estimated according to the methods outlined in the chapter on Poultry Meat and Egg Production (See page 40).

Beginning and Ending Stocks

Stocks at the beginning and end of the year refer to stocks of frozen poultry products and are based on Census-type surveys with close to 100% returns. Inventories are taken at manufacturers and wholesale levels and firms are required to report all stocks held in their own establishments or in

specially rented rooms elsewhere. The collection of stocks data is done in cooperation with the Poultry Division of Agriculture Canada. The universe for the survey includes public and semi-public cold storages, meat packers, growers, wholesale grocers' warehouses, and central warehouses of chain grocery stores. Cold storage stocks are published monthly.

Imports and Exports

Exports of chicken (Chicken, fresh or frozen) are given in category 11-69 of the Trade of Canada publication (Statistics Canada). The Statistics Canada figure for chicken exports is broken down into separate chicken and fowl exports by utilizing data from Agriculture Canada, Health of Animals Division. The proportion of each to total as reported by Health of Animals is applied to the Statistics Canada total. Live exports of fowl and chicken are given separately by Agriculture Canada in their Weekly Poultry Market Report. These are converted to an eviscerated basis (70% for fowl, 75% for chicken) and added to the exports.

Turkey exports are taken to be 95% of Statistics Canada category 11-99, Poultry, fresh or frozen, NES. This percentage is arrived at after consultation with External Trade (Statistics Canada) officials. Live turkey exports are taken from the Weekly Poultry Market Report and converted to an eviscerated basis by multiplying by a factor of 0.81.

Imports of chicken, fowl, and turkey are also obtained from a combination of Statistics Canada and Agriculture Canada Sources. Basically the

imports of poultry meats come from Statistics Canada, and live imports from Agriculture Canada. The imports of chicken cut-up is given in category 11-69 (Trade of Canada, Statistics Canada). This amount is on an eviscerated basis. We repartition the import figure between fowl and chicken meat according to the chicken and fowl imports breakdown shown in the Weekly Poultry Market Report. Imports of turkey meat are found in category 11-88 (Turkeys, fresh or frozen) of the Trade of Canada publication of Statistics Canada (Catalogue Number 65-007).

Live imports of birds for slaughter are published in the Poultry Market Report of Agriculture Canada. These imports are given for chicken, fowl, and turkeys. They are converted from pounds, live basis, to pounds, eviscerated basis, using the following factors:

chicken 0.75;

fowl 0.70; and,

turkey 0.81.

Domestic Disappearance

The sources and calculations for the variables used to arrive at total domestic disappearance have now been enumerated. To estimate per capita disappearance the July 1 human population for Canada is needed. This figure is obtained from the Census Division of Statistics Canada who adjust Census population figures to account for births, deaths, immigration and emigration. Total domestic disappearance is divided by the July 1 population to give per capita disappearance for the year.

Dissemination of the Data

Initial release of the data is made on or about April 30th of the year after the reference year in the Statistics Canada Daily, Cat. 11-001E. At the same time the data are available through CANSIM a computer library of various statistical series. The published form in which the data are presented is the Production of Poultry and Eggs, Cat. 23-202 which is released about 8 weeks after the initial release.

Per Capita Disappearance of Eggs

Introduction

Estimation of annual domestic disappearance of eggs is based on a supply-disposition balance sheet. The component domestic disappearance is calculated as a residual to balance total supply and total disposition.

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Beginning stocks (Jan 1) ..._____	Ending stocks (Dec 31)_____
Production_____	Domestic eggs used for hatching_____
Imports (excluding imports of hatching eggs)_____	Exports_____
	Domestic disappearance _____*
Total Supply =====	Total Disposition =====

* calculated as a residual

Annual per capita disappearance is calculated by dividing domestic disappearance by the July 1 human population.

Beginning and Ending Stocks of Eggs

Stocks estimates are those described in the section dealing with Cold Storage Surveys. (See Page 73). The published figures for stocks of frozen eggs are given in terms of metric tons in the

publication Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, Cat. 23-003. The egg stocks are given in liquid and in dried form. Liquid stocks reported in kilograms, are multiplied by a factor of 1.65 to convert to dozens of fresh eggs. The stocks of powdered eggs (in kilograms) are multiplied by a factor of 6.98 for conversion to dozens.

Production of Eggs

Estimates are based on data obtained from a monthly Statistics Canada survey of egg producers, plus information provided by the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency. For a fuller description please refer to the section on Poultry Meats and Egg Production (page 48).

Imports and Exports of Eggs

These trade figures come from Statistics Canada, External Trade Division, in the monthly publications Imports by Commodities, Cat. 65-007 and Exports by Commodities, Cat. 65-004.

Imports of eggs fall into the following categories with their code numbers in brackets:

Hatching eggs, (53-09), in dozens

Eggs in the shell, N.E.S.1/, (53-19), in dozens

Eggs, Dried, Powdered, N.E.S.1/, (53-59), in kilograms

Eggs, whole, yolk or albumen, N.E.S.1/, (53-69), in kilograms.

1. N.E.S. - not elsewhere specified.

To convert 53-59 (powdered eggs) from kilograms to dozens the amount is multiplied by 6.98, and to convert the content of 53-69 to dozens a factor of 1.65 is used. Imports of hatching eggs (53-09) are subtracted from total imports for purposes of calculating domestic disappearance.

Exports of eggs fall in the following categories with their code numbers in brackets:

Hatching eggs, (53-09), in dozens

Eggs in the shell, (53-19), in dozens

Eggs, (frozen), whole, yolk or albumen, (53-69), in kilograms.

There is no separate export category for dried, powdered eggs (equivalent to code 53-59 in the imports) and exports of this commodity are included in category 53-69. The factors for converting dried eggs and liquid eggs to dozens of fresh eggs are different, accordingly these categories must be separated. This is done on the basis of value per kilogram. Exports over 2.2 dollars per kilogram are taken to be powdered, and those under 2.2 dollars are taken to be in liquid form. For the domestic disappearance equation all items must be in dozens.

Eggs used for Hatching

These data are supplied by Agriculture Canada, Markets Information, but are not published data. The number of eggs for hatching each month are adjusted for imports and for interprovincial movement to obtain hatching eggs sold by producers. In any province eggs set in

incubators may come from that province or may come from other provinces. To have a true picture of a province's sales, hatching eggs moving out of the province are included and those moving in are excluded from sales. This is done for each province and for each month.

Per Capita Disappearance

Per capita disappearance of eggs is calculated by dividing the domestic disappearance by the July 1 estimates for the country's human population. The population estimate is provided by the Census Division, Statistics Canada, who adjust Census population figures to account for births, deaths, immigration and emigration. The term "disappearance" is used rather than "consumption" because other than human consumption is included. Also included are estimates for wastage and eggs available for other than human consumption, such as animal feed, pet food, or industrial uses, such as hair shampoo.

Dissemination of the Data

Initial release of the data is made on or about April 30th of the year after the reference year in the Statistics Canada Daily, Cat. 11-001E. At the same time the data are available through CANSIM, a computer library of various statistical series. The published form in which the data are presented is the Production of Poultry and Eggs, Cat. 23-202 which is released about 8 weeks after the initial release.

STOCKS OF FROZEN FOODS

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products (Forms CS153A and CS153)

Introduction

The Agriculture Statistics Division collects information on stocks of frozen meat and publishes it in the report Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, Cat. 32-012. The following is a brief description of the methods used in obtaining these data.

Objectives of the Survey

The survey is intended to provide processors, producers and producer organizations, retailers, farm organizations, and governments with a measure of the level of frozen meat stocks held in cold storages in Canada. These groups use the information in production, pricing, import and export decisions.

Survey Coverage and Mailing List

The survey consists of public*, and semi-public* and private cold storages, meat packers, wholesale butchers, abattoirs and central warehouses of large retail chain grocery stores. The mailing list is based mainly on the list of Registered Establishments under the Canada Meat Inspection Act. This

* A public storage is a commercial operation available to those requiring cold storage space. A semi-public cold storage is an operation that belongs to a firm which does not fully utilize its facility and has cold storage space available for rent.

list is produced quarterly by the Meat Inspection Division, Agriculture Canada and is scanned by Statistics Canada (Cold Storage Unit) for additions and deletions.

Survey Design

The survey is a census type in that all firms identified on the mailing list are enumerated.

Questionnaires Used and Products Covered

There are two questionnaire forms used for stocks of frozen meats. One (see Appendix II form CS153) is for public and semi-public cold storage plants and the other (see Appendix III form CS153A) goes to all other plants. Products covered are frozen pork, frozen beef, frozen veal, frozen lamb and mutton and frozen fancy meats. Inventories of frozen fancy meats are broken out into pork, beef, veal and lamb. Stocks of frozen pork include both domestic and imported meat without differentiation but distinction is made between imported and domestic stocks of beef, veal, mutton and lamb. Beef and veal are further classified into boneless and bone-in. Products not covered are fresh meat, fresh poultry, rabbit and meat in transit. Frozen poultry stocks are published in Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, Cat. 23-003 and canned meats are included in Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, Cat. 32-020.

Data Collection and Follow-up Procedures

Questionnaires are mailed to the firms by Statistics Canada to be in the hands of the operators by the first of the reference month.

Questionnaires are returned to Ottawa by the 6th of the same month. Follow-up procedures for non-respondents consist of correspondence, telephone calls and/or a personal visit by officers of the Regional Operations Division of Statistics Canada. All major firms who do not reply by the 6th of the month are contacted before preliminary estimates are made.

Response Rates

The response rate for this survey at the time preliminary estimates are made is approximately 90%. Roughly 95% of inventories are represented by this 90% return.

Estimating Procedures for Non-Respondents

Should the non-respondent be a major holder of frozen meat stocks, contact is made by telephone before preliminary estimates are made. For other non-respondents, preliminary estimates are made by applying industrial cyclical trends and current factors affecting stock flows to the company's previous figures. These estimates are replaced by the actual figures through follow-up correspondence and incorporated into the revised figures published the following month. To the extent that some firms are still outstanding by the end of the year officers of Statistics Canada Regional Operations Division collect the data to complete 100% coverage. These final figures are published in the Agriculture Statistics Division's annual publication of cold storage statistics Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, Cat.

Processing of the Data

All processing and manuscript preparation is done by the Cold Storage Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada in Ottawa. Maritime data are aggregated so as not to violate the confidentiality terms of the Statistics Act.

Accuracy of the Data

Final estimates are usually within 1% of preliminary figures and rarely differ by more than 2%.

Dissemination of the Data

Initial release of the data is made about the 22nd of the reference month through the Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin, Cat. 11-001E. Information for total frozen pork, total frozen beef, total frozen veal, and total frozen mutton and lamb stocks is available at the same time through CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management) data bank. The published form in which the data are presented is Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, Cat. 32-012 which is released about the 10th of the month following the reference month.

Stocks of Butter and Cheese

Introduction

The Agriculture Statistics Division, in co-operation with provincial departments of agriculture, milk marketing boards and dairy commissions, collects information on stocks of butter and cheese. These data are published in The Dairy Review, Catalogue 23-001, and in Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, Catalogue 32-217. The following is a brief description of the methods used in obtaining these data.

Objectives of the Surveys

The surveys are intended to provide processors, producers and producer organizations, retailers, farm organizations, and governments with a monthly measure of the level of butter and cheese held in cold storage in Canada so that decisions regarding production levels, pricing, imports and exports can be made.

These stocks are obtained through different surveys depending on where they are kept (cold storage warehouses or at manufacturers), and the degree of manufacturing the product goes through. Estimates obtained through these different vehicles are then combined to give a total for all stocks no matter where stored.

Survey of Cold Storage Plants (Form CS151)

Survey Coverage and Mailing List

All provinces, except Newfoundland, are surveyed on a monthly basis. The survey consists of public, semi-public and private cold storages. No stocks held at manufacturing plants are to be reported here. The list of cold storage plants is built up from various sources including Agriculture Canada, Canadian Dairy Commission, other Divisions of Statistics Canada, and the Provincial authorities. The list is kept current through the same sources. Approximately 200 firms are surveyed.

Sample Design

The survey is of a census type in that all firms on the mailing list are required to complete and return the questionnaire.

Questionnaire Used and Products Covered

Form CS 151 (See Appendix IV) is used for stocks of butter and cheese at cold storage warehouses. Products covered are creamery butter, whey butter, butter oil, cheddar, variety, and process cheese made from cheddar, and from cheese other than cheddar.

Data Collection and Follow-up Procedures

The questionnaires are mailed out from Ottawa to be in the hands of the operators by the first of the reference month. Questionnaires are returned to Ottawa by the 6th of the same month. Follow-up procedures for non-respondents consist of correspondence, telephone calls, and/or a personal visit to the parties concerned by the Field Division of Statistics Canada.

Response Rates

The preliminary response rate for this survey is about 90% for any given month. This includes major firms which failed to respond and which are contacted immediately to ensure that returns are as complete as possible for the preliminary estimates. Roughly 95% of stocks are represented by this 90% return.

Estimating Procedures for Non-Response

All firms are required to respond to the questionnaire. However, some are late when preliminary estimates are being made. If a non-respondent is a major holder of butter and cheese stocks, the contact is made by telephone before preliminary estimates are made. For the non-respondents, preliminary estimates are done by applying industrial cyclical trends and current factors affecting stock flows to the company's previous figures. These estimates are replaced by the actual figures through the follow-up correspondence and incorporated in the revised figures published the following month. To the extent that some firms are still outstanding, officers of Statistics Canada Field Division collect the data to complete 100% coverage. These final figures are published in the Agriculture Statistics Division's annual publication of cold storage statistics, Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, Catalogue 32-217.

Processing of the Data

Collection, editing, tabulation, follow-up, and manuscript preparation are done by the Cold Storage Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada in Ottawa. Maritime data are aggregated so as not to violate terms of the Statistics Act. Not all compiling and publishing is done at the provincial level.

Survey of Manufacturing Plants (Form Fl49)

Survey Coverage and Mailing List

The survey consists of manufacturing plants that produce and store at their plants creamery butter, whey butter, and cheddar cheese. The form Fl49 is mailed out by the Cold Storage Unit and returned to the Provinces. The list of plants is provided by Agriculture Canada and is kept current by them and by the Provincial Dairy authorities.

Sample Design

The Survey is of a census type in that all firms on the mailing list are required to complete and return the questionnaires.

Questionnaire Used and Products Covered

Form Fl49 is used to collect data on production and stocks of creamery butter, whey butter and cheddar cheese at manufacturing plants. In some provinces this form, and others, have been replaced by a comprehensive monthly manufactured products form.

Data Collection and Follow-up Procedures

The Fl49 is mailed out from Ottawa, but is returned by the plants to the Provinces. Data are processed there and the results telexed to Ottawa. Provincial sheets plus questionnaires are forwarded to Ottawa later. Follow-up is done by the Provinces by means of telephone calls and/or a personal visit to the parties concerned. It should be noted all aspects of the collection of these stocks at manufacturing plants are in the process of being transferred to the Provinces. This transfer has already occurred in

Ontario, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and other Provinces will follow shortly. In these three Provinces one comprehensive dairy questionnaire is mailed to the dairy plants and the data captured by the Provinces and relayed to Ottawa.

Response Rates

The preliminary response rate is approximately 90% for any given month. This includes major firms which failed to respond and which are contacted immediately to ensure that returns are as complete as possible for the preliminary estimates. Again about 95% of inventories are represented by this 90% return.

Estimating Procedures for Non-Response

All firms are required to respond to the questionnaire. However, some are late when preliminary estimates are being made. If a non-respondent is a major holder of butter and cheese stocks then contact is made by telephone before preliminary estimates are made. For the non-response, preliminary estimates are made by applying industrial cyclical trends and current factors affecting stock flows to the company's previous figures. These estimates are replaced by the actual figures through follow-up correspondence and incorporated in the revised figures published the following month. This is done by the Provinces. To the extent that some firms are still outstanding by the end of the year, the Dairy Unit of Statistics Canada Agriculture Statistics Division collects the data to complete 100% coverage. In the case of Ontario, Saskatchewan, and New Brunswick all the work is done by them. Other Provinces will follow when their dairy questionnaires and collection methods are finalized. Final

figures are published in the Agriculture Statistics Division's annual publication of cold storage statistics, Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, Catalogue 32-217.

Processing of the Data

Collection, editing, tabulation, and follow-up are done by the Provinces. They forward the sheets to the Cold Storage Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa. The data are published in a monthly stocks table and the disappearance tables of the publication The Dairy Review (23-001).

Survey of Variety Cheese Production and Stocks (Form SP149)

This form goes only to manufacturing plants and the information is obtained through the Dairy Unit. The heading of the form is Factory Cheese - Other Than Cheddar. General methodology is similar to Cold Storage surveys. As in the case of butter and cheddar cheese, this form has been incorporated into one provincial manufacturing questionnaire in some provinces.

Survey of Stocks of Process Cheese

Stocks of process cheese are arrived at through a combination of data collected by the Agriculture Statistics Division and by the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Accuracy of the Data

This refers to all the butter and cheese inventory estimates. The accuracy has varied but preliminary estimates have usually been within 5 per cent of the final figures. Variation in accuracy is usually caused by incomplete coverage of the plants due to an inadequate mailing list. When collection of statistics on dairy products held by plants is taken over by the Provinces, accuracy should increase as all plant reports will be audited.

Dissemination of the Data

Initial release of butter and cheese stocks is usually made about the 20th of the reference month in the Daily Bulletin of Statistics Canada. The data on stocks of butter and cheese held at manufacturing and cold storage plants are combined and totals published. The published form in which the data are presented is The Dairy Review, Catalogue 23-001. Butter and cheese stocks are also available through CANSIM, a computer library of various types of statistical series.

Stocks of Concentrated Milk Products and By-Products

Objectives of the Survey

The survey is intended to provide processors, producers and producer organizations, retailers, farm organizations, and governments with a measure of the level of inventories of concentrated milk products and by-products held in common and cold storages in Canada. These groups use the information in production, pricing, imports and exports decisions.

Survey Coverage and Mailing List

The survey consists of manufacturers of concentrated milk products and by-products who hold stocks at their main establishment or at any of their branches, or at cold and common storage warehouses in Canada.

Survey Design

The survey is of a Census type in that all firms identified on the mailing list are enumerated.

Questionnaires Used and Products Covered

There is one form used for stocks of concentrated milk products and by-products. Products covered are: condensed whole milk, evaporated whole milk, whole milk powder (spray and roller process), partly skimmed evaporated

or concentrated milk, evaporated and condensed skim milk, skim milk powder (spray and roller process), buttermilk powder, casein, and whey powder.

Data Collection and Follow-up Procedures (Form CS 150)

Questionnaires (see Appendix V) are mailed out to plant operators by the Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, and are in the hands of these operators by the first of the reference month. The questionnaires are required in Ottawa by the sixth of the month. Follow-up procedures for non-respondents consist of correspondence, telephone calls and, when necessary, personal visits by the Field Division of Statistics Canada.

Response Rates

The response rate for this survey at the time preliminary estimates are made is approximately 90%. Roughly 95% of inventories are represented by this 90% return.

Estimating Procedures for Non-Respondents

All firms are required to respond to the questionnaire. If a non-respondent is a major holder of concentrated milk products and by-products, then contact is made by telephone before preliminary estimates are made. For the non-respondents preliminary estimates are done by applying industrial cyclical trends and current factors affecting

stock flows to the company's previous figures. These estimates are replaced by the actual figures through follow-up correspondence and incorporated in the revised figures published the following month. To the extent that some firms are still outstanding by the end of the year, officers of Statistics Canada Field Division collect the data to complete 100% coverage. These final figures are published in the Agriculture Statistics Division's annual publication of cold storage statistics, Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, Cat. 32-217.

Processing of Data

All processing and manuscript preparation is done by the Cold Storage Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada in Ottawa. Publication is on a Canada basis only. Responsibility for collection of these statistics is gradually being transferred to the provinces. Ontario, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick are now doing their own collection. It is expected the transfer to other provinces will be completed in 1982.

Accuracy of Data

Final estimates are usually within 1% of preliminary figures and have never differed by more than 2%.

Dissemination of the Data

Initial release of the data is made on or about the 19th of the reference month in the Statistics Canada Daily, Cat. 11-001E. The published form in which the data are presented is the Dairy Review, Cat. 23-001, which is released about 8 weeks after the initial release. Concentrated milk products and by-products are available through CANSIM, a computer library of various types of statistical series..

Stocks of Frozen Poultry and Eggs, and of Dried Eggs (Forms CS 152
and CS 152B)

Introduction

The Agriculture Statistics Division collects information on stocks of frozen poultry and eggs and of dried eggs and publishes it in the report Production and Stocks of Eggs & Poultry, Cat. 23-003. The following is a brief description of the methods used in obtaining these data.

Objectives of the Surveys

The surveys are intended to provide processors, retailers, producers and producer organizations, farm organizations and governments with a measure of the levels of frozen poultry and egg stocks and of dried eggs held in cold and common storages in Canada. These groups use the information in production, pricing, and import decisions.

Survey Coverage and Mailing List

All provinces, except Newfoundland, are surveyed on a monthly basis. The survey consists of public and semi-public cold storages, meat packers, growers, wholesale grocers' warehouses, and central warehouses of chain grocery stores. The mailing lists are provided and maintained by the Poultry Division, Agriculture Canada. Statistics Canada is advised by Agriculture Canada of any changes in the list. As of June 1981 there were approximately 238 firms being surveyed for frozen poultry and egg stocks and 4 for dried egg stocks.

Sample Design

The surveys are of a census type in that all firms identified on the mailing lists are enumerated.

Questionnaires Used and Products Covered

There are two forms used for stocks of poultry and eggs. One (see Appendix VI) is used to obtain stocks of edible dried egg products (form CS 152B) and the other (see Appendix VII) for inventories of frozen poultry products (form CS 152). Products not covered are fresh chicken, fresh fowl, fresh turkey, fresh duck, fresh goose, and frozen poultry in transit. Storage operators are asked to report separately stocks of Grade A and Other Grades of chickens and turkeys.

Data Collection and Follow-up Procedures

The questionnaire is mailed to the operators by Statistics Canada but returned to the provincial representatives of the Marketing Services Division, Agriculture Canada. The questionnaires are in the hands of the operators by the 1st of the reference month, and with the provincial representatives (Agriculture Canada) by the 6th. In the event of non-response Agriculture Canada representatives follow-up by telephone and/or a personal visit to the parties concerned.

Response Rates

The preliminary response rate for this survey is approximately 100% for any given month. Every effort is made to include all major firms in the preliminary estimate. As Agriculture Canada officials in the provinces are right there in the areas, follow-up of delinquent respondents is immediate and non-response is very low.

Estimating Procedures for Non-response

Non-response is almost zero because of the co-operation of Agriculture Canada in the data collecting. But revisions do occur and revised figures are published the following month. Final figures are published in the Agriculture Statistics Division's annual publication "Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, Cat. 32-217".

Processing of the Data

Compilation of the data is done at the provincial level and results are sent to the Agriculture Statistics Division through the Marketing Services Division of Agriculture Canada in Ottawa. No further processing is done by Statistics Canada. Individual classes data for the Maritimes are reported as a block to ensure confidentiality as there are fewer than three firms reporting.

Accuracy of the Data

Final figures are usually within half a per cent of the preliminary estimates and rarely differ by more than 2%.

Dissemination of the Data

Initial release of the data is made about the 13th of the reference month through the Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin, Cat. 11-001E. The data are published in "Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, Cat. 23-003" about one month later. Data are also available at initial release date through CANSIM, a computer library of various types of statistical series.

Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables (Forms CS 155A and CS 155B)

Introduction

The Agriculture Statistics Division prepares and publishes a report entitled Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, Cat. 32-010. The following is a description of the methods used in obtaining these data.

Objectives of the Survey

The survey is intended to provide growers, processors, retailers, and governments with a measure of fruits and vegetables, both frozen and in preservatives, held in cold and common storages in Canada. These groups use the information in production, pricing, and import decisions.

Survey Coverage and Mailing List

The survey consists of all cold and common storages of food processors, fruit warehouses, wholesalers, as well as all storages of growers in areas of commercial production that hold frozen fruit and vegetables. Chain grocery stores are not included. The fresh produce data are collected by the Marketing Services Division of Agriculture Canada. The frozen and preserved fruit and vegetables are collected by the Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada using lists provided by Agriculture Canada. As of June 1981 there were approximately 100 firms being surveyed.

Sample Design

The survey is a census type i.e. covers the entire universe.

Questionnaires Used and Products Covered

There are two forms used in the survey for stocks of fruits and vegetables, frozen or in preservatives. One is used to obtain total stocks of fruits and vegetables (frozen or in preservatives) (see Appendix VIII form CS 155A) and the other is used to obtain inventories of frozen vegetables (domestic and imported) intended for re-manufacture. (See Appendix IX form CS 155B).

Concentrated juices, french fries and other strictly potato products are not included. From November to May, the publication "Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables" Cat. 32-010 includes a reprint of Agriculture Canada's "Monthly Storage Holdings" which includes apples stored in controlled atmosphere in cold and common storage, by region. Also included are fresh holdings, by region, of potatoes, cabbages, carrots, onions, rutabagas, and pears.

Data Collection and Follow-up Procedures

Questionnaires are sent to storage operators by Statistics Canada. The survey reference date is the 1st of the month. Follow-up procedures for non-respondents begin on the 6th of the reference month. They consist of correspondence, telephone calls and, where necessary, personal visits by the Field Division of Statistics Canada.

Response Rates

The preliminary response rate for this survey is approximately 90%. Every effort is made to include all major firms in the preliminary estimate. Roughly 95% of inventories are represented by this 90% return.

Estimating Procedures for Non-Respondents

All firms are required to respond to the questionnaire. However, for the non-respondents, preliminary estimates are done by applying industry cyclical trends and current factors affecting stock flows to the company's previous figures. These estimates are replaced by the actual figures obtained through follow-up correspondence and incorporated in the revised figures published the following month. To the extent that some firms are still outstanding by the end of the calendar year (final adjustment less than 2% of final products), officers of the Statistics Canada Field Division collect the data to complete 100% coverage. These final figures are published in the Agriculture Statistics Division's annual publication of cold storage statistics Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, Cat. 32-217.

Processing of the Data

Collection, editing, tabulation, follow-up and manuscript preparation is done by the Cold Storage Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada in Ottawa. Data are published on a national basis only.

Accuracy of Data

Final estimates are usually within one half per cent of preliminary figures and have always been within 2%.

Dissemination of the Data

Initial release of the data is made on or about the 29th of the reference month through the Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin, Cat. 11-001E. The published form in which the data are presented is the publication Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, Cat. 32-010, released on or about the 14th of the month following the reference month.

Fur Production

Census of Wildlife Pelt Production

Introduction

This report gives a description of the methodology used to arrive at estimates of fur production from wildlife. These estimates are published in the Agriculture Statistics Division publication Fur Production, Cat. 23-207.

List of Contents

The description deals with the following aspects of the survey.

Objective of the Survey

Coverage and Mailing List

Survey Methodology

Confidentiality

Dissemination

Accuracy

Appendix X - Copy of questionnaire.

Objectives of the Survey

The objective is to arrive at annual estimates of the number and value of wildlife pelts produced, by kind, and by province. The estimates are used by decision makers and policy setters of all kinds. Policies dealing with conservation of wildlife and welfare of native peoples are dependant on these data.

The publication also carries data on imports and exports of raw furs. Those figures are obtained from Statistics Canada publications Imports by Commodities, Cat. 65-007 and Exports by Commodities, Cat. 65-004.

Coverage and Mailing List

All provinces and territories are covered. Statistics Canada has no mailing list as the data are forwarded by the provinces.

Methodology

The questionnaires are mailed out to the provincial and territorial authorities on about the 15th of August. The wildlife fur year starts July 1st and ends June 30th of the following year. Provincial authorities report on the number of pelts produced in the fur year for each species and the corresponding values. The number of fur seals caught in the Pacific is provided by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The hair seal crops caught off the East coast are also provided by that Department. Data for the hair seal crops are not published at this stage to conform with the confidentiality clause of the Statistics Act.

Provincial and territorial governments provide the statistical data for their respective areas on the basis of royalty payments, export taxes, and other administrative sources.

The data are checked and compiled in Statistics Canada and released the following March.

Confidentiality

No individual trapper's information is forwarded to Statistics Canada. Only provincial totals are sent. Data are kept confidential until all information is received, checked, compiled, tabulated and released in the Statistics Canada Daily.

Dissemination

Survey results are first released in the Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin, Cat. 11-001E about the middle of March. The information is available at the same time through CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management) data bank. The data are published in Fur Production, Cat. 23-209 which is released about 2 months after the advance information.

Accuracy

The estimates should be accurate as they are based on administrative data collected by provincial and territorial authorities.

Fur Farm Survey

Introduction

This report gives a description of the Fur Farm Survey and the methodology used to arrive at the estimates.

The data are published in the Agriculture Statistics Division publication, Report on Fur Farms, Cat. 23-208.

List of Contents

The description deals with the following aspects of the survey.

Objective of the survey

Coverage and Mailing List

Survey Methodology

- Sample selection
- Edits
- Estimating Procedure
- Clearance of Estimates

Confidentiality

Dissemination

Accuracy

Appendix XI and XII: Copy of Questionnaires.

Objective of the Survey

The objective of the survey is to produce annual estimates of,

supply and disposition of mink on fur farms, by province;
supply and disposition of foxes on fur farms in Canada;
number and value of mink pelts produced, by colour type and
by province;
number of fur farms reporting mink and fox, by province;
farms reporting mink, classified by number reported at
December 31, by province.

"Supply" consists of estimates for the following items:

Numbers on farms at January 1
Numbers bought or taken on as boarders
Births

"Disposition" is the sum of the estimates for the following items:

Numbers sold alive and boarders removed
Numbers died or escaped
Numbers pelted
Number on farms at December 31

The publication also carries annual figures which are not derived from the survey but which add to its completeness. These data are Imports and Exports of Furs and Fur-bearing Animals, and an historical table on Number and Value of Mink and Fox Pelts Produced on Fur Farms, 1920 to date.

The estimates based on the survey returns are used by decision makers and policy setters.

Coverage and Mailing List

The survey covers all provinces. The universe is all ranchers having fur animals. Mailing lists are provided by Provincial government departments. These lists are based on licences issued, as mink and fox farms are licensed in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. In addition a current update of the lists is made from the questionnaires. The latter carry questions on the names and addresses of persons who bought and sold live animals during the year. A further aid in ensuring complete mailing lists are the membership lists provided by the Canadian Mink Breeders' Association.

Survey Methodology

(a) Sample Selection

This is a census type survey. All known fox and mink ranchers are required to complete the annual report form. Results are thus not based on a sample of producers but on an almost 100% count of them. Much effort is exercised to collect returns from all ranchers by using mail follow-up, telephone calls and personal visits. Provincial authorities help considerably in the follow-up work.

(b) Edits

The questionnaires are designed to provide an annual balance sheet where beginning inventory plus births and purchases must equal disposition through deaths, peltings, sales, and ending inventory. The respondent completes the questionnaire and inconsistencies soon become apparent to him if supply and disposition do not balance. They must be consistent or the rancher is contacted and asked to review the figures. Also the purchases and sales of live animals are matched against the corresponding reports from the ranchers from whom they bought or sold.

Estimating Procedure

Arriving at estimates in this survey consists of adding up the entries for all items on the questionnaires. There is no statistical estimating procedure involved. This is a survey that comes very close to 100% coverage. Sometimes it is necessary to insert estimates for one or two delinquents to reach the 100% coverage. In such cases last year's figures are imputed to reflect this year's. However, this is only done after having made sure that these ranchers are still producing pelts but have failed to return their questionnaire.

Clearance of Estimates

These estimates are not reviewed with provincial or other authorities as the survey has complete coverage. Unusual results are reported to Statistics Canada by the provinces if they do occur.

Source of Value of Pelts

The value of mink pelt by colour is obtained from Canada Mink Breeders' Association for Canada as a whole. They do not, therefore, reflect differences in pelt values by colour type between provinces.

The value of fox pelts is a weighted average price, based on average pelt prices from auction companies, Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association figures and returns from specialized breeders.

Confidentiality

Survey results are kept strictly confidential until they are released in the Statistics Canada Daily Report. Questionnaires are also kept strictly confidential. No one is permitted to see them except those who work on the survey and they must take the Oath of Secrecy.

Dissemination

Survey results are first released in the Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin, Cat. 11-001E. This usually occurs in September following the year being surveyed. The delay is caused by the follow-up work needed to get the 100% coverage. Many ranches are located in remote areas. The information is available at the same time through CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management) data bank. The publication, Report on Fur Farms, Cat. 23-208, is released about one month after the advance information appears in the Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin, Cat. 11-001E.

Accuracy

There is no objective way to measure the accuracy of the estimates of this survey. The Census of Agriculture has a question on numbers of fur animals on farms but it pertains to June 1. The survey goes after numbers of animals at January 1 and December 31. The dates do not coincide and a direct comparison is not possible. But the results should be accurate for the following reasons:

- the licencing of fur farms by provincial authorities guarantees complete lists.
- the Canada Mink Breeders' Association also provides lists.
- the questions arranged in balance sheet order help toward internal consistency of the answers. Inconsistent entries are soon spotted by the respondent or editor. Inconsistent questionnaires are followed-up.
- non response is at a minimum as delinquents receive reminder notices. If that does not work personal visits are used to collect the missing data.

Imports and Exports of Furs - Sources of Information

These are not obtained from the survey but the data are published in Report on Fur Farms, Cat. 23-208. Information on imports and exports is obtained from Statistics Canada publications Imports by Commodities, Cat. 65-007 and Exports by Commodities, Cat. 65-004.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS CANADA
COOPERATING WITH THE
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE
POULTRY AND EGG REPORT

PLEASE MAIL BY
THE 10TH OF
THE MONTH

Please correct name or address if necessary

<p>Si la carte que vous avez reçue avec ce questionnaire n'est pas dans la langue de votre choix, Veuillez cocher <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>PLEASE NOTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your answers will be kept in strict confidence. • Report even if your hens have temporarily stopped laying. • In order to properly measure month to month changes reports on flocks of all sizes are needed. • Regular and prompt reporting is essential to help us produce accurate and timely estimates. • If your answer to any question is nil, please insert "0". 	1. Pullet and pullet chicks not yet laying	No.	Code 501		
	2. Hens and laying pullets on the last day of the month (any group of pullets has reached laying age when some commence to lay)	No.	502		
	3. Eggs laid last week (7 days)	Doz.	530		
	4. Eggs sold last week (7 days). Exclude hatching eggs (If information for last week is not yet available please give figures for the previous week)	(a) Dozen	531		
		(b) Value	532	\$	
	5. Eggs used on the farm last week	Doz.	533		
	6. Death loss during the month	(a) Hens and laying pullets	No.	534	
		(b) Others	No.	535	
7. Birds killed for home use during the month	No.	536			
8. Fowl sold during the month	(a) Number	537			
	(b) Net proceeds (killing charges etc. deducted)	538	\$		

APPENDIX II



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Agriculture Division

MONTHLY INVENTORY STATEMENT

FROZEN MEAT PRODUCTS (Form C.S. 153)

As at the opening
of the first
business day of

KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Location of stocks (City or town)

Name of person responsible for this report

Date

Please correct any mistakes in Name or Address

This form is issued under the authority of the Statistics Act

INSTRUCTIONS TO PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES

- Do NOT include inventory figures for the following firms as they are reporting their own stocks no matter where held.

Brantford Packers Ltd., Brantford	Legrade Inc., All branches
Burns Foods Ltd., All branches	Pesner Brothers, Montreal
Canada Packers Ltd., All branches	Schneider Ltd., J.M. Kitchener
Fearman Co. Ltd., F.W. Burlington	Swift Canadian Co. Ltd., All branches
Gainers Ltd., All branches	Swift Eastern Ltd., Toronto
Intercontinental Packers, All branches	
- Except for the stocks stored for the above firms, your report should be a complete record including stocks being loaded or unloaded at reporting date.
- Please enter stocks in proper classifications. Report under "unclassified" only miscellaneous or unidentified lots.
- The inventory must be taken at the opening of the first business day of the month and the completed form mailed promptly in the postage-free envelope provided, so that it will Reach Ottawa No Later Than The Sixth Of The Month.

IMPORTANT

For your guidance in answering the questions below definitions for certain classifications of meat products, particularly fancy meats, have been listed under DEFINITIONS.

FROZEN MEAT IN COLD STORAGE

Include Stocks Held In Your Establishment On Government Account

	KILOGRAMS		KILOGRAMS
PORK (Domestic & Imported)		BEEF	
1. Hams 9/down		1. Bone in Domestic	
2. 9/12		2. Imported	
3. 12/up		3. Boneless - Domestic	
4. Backs - boneless, skinless		4. Imported	
5. Loin		VEAL	
6. Bellies - 5.5/down		5. Bone in - Domestic	
7. 5.5/up		6. Imported	
8. Shoulders		7. Boneless Domestic	
9. Butts		8. Imported	
10. Picnics		MUTTON & LAMB	
11. Tenderloins		Carcasses & Cuts:	
12. Spare ribs		9. Domestic	
13. Back ribs		10. Imported Mutton	
Trimmings:		11. Imported Lamb	
14. 80% and up lean		FANCY MEATS	
15. below 80%		12. Pork	
16. skinless neck fat		13. Beef	
17. Unclassified		14. Veal	
		15. Lamb	

NOTE: 1kg = 2.2046 lb.

APPENDIX II (concluded)

DEFINITIONS

Reference:

Item 14 -- 80% and Up Lean Trimmings

- by visual inspection.
- or 75% lean and over by chemical analysis.
- include boneless shoulders and boneless picnics.

Item 15 -- Under 80% Lean Trimmings

- by visual inspection.
- or under 75% lean by chemical analysis.

Item 16 -- Skinless Neck Fat

- or under 35% lean by chemical analysis.

Item 17 -- Unclassified

- omit Primal Cuts and Sundries, items 11 - 16 and Fancy Meats, item 12.
- include carcasses, sow cuts and pork sundries not elsewhere listed, such as neck bones, rinds, head-meat, weasand meat, tails, etc.

Fancy Meats -- Basically all edible product (except casings) removed on the killing floor should be listed as a Fancy Meat. For all species include:

Brains	Livers	Sweetbreads	Spleens
Hearts	Lungs	Tongues	Stomachs
Kidneys	Pancreas	Tripe	Other Glands (including Pharmaceutical)

Pork Fancy Meats -- do not include headmeat, and weasand meat, show these under "Unclassified".

Beef and Small Stock Fancy Meat -- include tails, headmeat, weasand meat, gullets, neck trim and blood plasma.

APPENDIX III



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Agriculture Division

MONTHLY INVENTORY STATEMENT

FROZEN MEAT PRODUCTS

(Form C.S. 153A)

Complete and mail before
the 6th of each month
Si vous préférez recevoir ce
questionnaire en français,
veuillez cocher ☐

As at the opening
of the FIRST
business day of

KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Location of stocks (City or town)

Name of person responsible for this report

Date

Please correct any mistakes in Name or Address

This form is issued under the authority of the Statistics Act

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEAT PACKERS, WHOLESALE BUTCHERS, ABATTOIRS AND

CENTRAL WAREHOUSES OF LARGE RETAIL CHAIN-STORES

- The FOLLOWING FIRMS should report their own stocks no matter where held; in all their own plants and warehouses, and in any public or semi-public cold storage warehouse, regardless of location in Canada. A separate report is required for each city or town in which stocks are held.

Brantford Packers Ltd., Brantford
Burns Foods Ltd., All branches
Canada Packers Ltd., All branches
Fearnan Co. Ltd., F.W. Burlington
Gainers Ltd., All branches

Intercontinental Packers, All branches
Legrade Inc., All branches
Pesner Brothers, Montreal
Schneider Ltd., J.M. Kitchener
Swift Canadian Co. Ltd., All branches
Swift Eastern Ltd., Toronto

- ALL OTHER FIRMS: Fill out a report form for all meat products held by you in your own plants and warehouses in your city or town. Do NOT report stocks held for you in any public or semi-public cold storage warehouse.

- The figures given should represent:

- The inventory as at the opening of the first business day of the month, or
- the inventory taken for the Packer's Period, BUT ONLY IF such inventory is taken within 3 days prior to the end of the calendar month, or
- the last physical inventory adjusted from record of in-and-out shipments.

- The completed form should be mailed promptly in the postage-free envelope provided, so that it will Reach Ottawa Not Later Than the Sixth Of The Month.

IMPORTANT

For your guidance in answering the questions below definitions for certain classifications of meat products, particularly fancy meats, have been listed on the reverse side.

FROZEN MEAT IN COLD STORAGE

Include Stocks Held in Your Establishment on Government Account

	KILOGRAMS		KILOGRAMS
PORK (Domestic & Imported)		BEEF	
1 Hams 9/down		1 Bone in Domestic	
2 9/12		2 Imported	
3 12/up		3 Boneless - Domestic	
4 Backs-boneless, skinless		4 Imported	
5 Loins		VEAL	
6 Bellies 5.5/down		5 Bone in - Domestic	
7 5.5/up		6 Imported	
8 Shoulders		7 Boneless - Domestic	
9 Butts		8 Imported	
10 Picnics		MUTTON & LAMB	
11 Tenderloins		Carcasses & Cuts:	
12 Spare ribs		9 Domestic	
13 Back ribs		10 Imported Mutton	
Trimmings:		11 Imported Lamb	
14 80% and up lean		FANCY MEATS	
15 below 80%		12 Pork	
16 skinless neck fat		13 Beef	
17 Unclassified		14 Veal	
		15 Lamb	

APPENDIX III (concluded)

DEFINITIONS

Reference:

Item 14 – 80% and Up Lean Trimmings

- by visual inspection.
- or 75% lean and over by chemical analysis.
- include boneless shoulders and boneless picnics.

Item 15 – Under 80% Lean Trimmings

- by visual inspection.
- or under 75% lean by chemical analysis.

Item 16 – Skinless Neck Fat

- or under 35% lean by chemical analysis.

Item 17 – Unclassified

- omit Primal Cuts and Sundries, items 11 - 16 and Fancy Meats, item 12.
- include carcasses, sow cuts and pork sundries not elsewhere listed, such as neck bones, rinds, headmeat, weasand meat, tails, etc.

Fancy Meats – Basically all edible product (except casings) removed on the killing floor should be listed as a Fancy Meat. For all species include:

Brains	Livers	Sweetbreads	Spleens
Hearts	Lungs	Tongues	Stomachs
Kidneys	Pancreas	Tripe	Other Glands (including Pharmaceutical)

Pork Fancy Meats – do not include headmeat and weasand meat, show these under “Unclassified”.

Beef and Small Stock Fancy Meats – include tails, headmeat, weasand meat, gullets, neck trim and blood plasma.

APPENDIX IV



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada
Agriculture Statistics Division

Form C.S. 151

INVENTORY STATEMENT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

As at the opening
of business on

Authority - Statistics Act, Chapter 15, Statutes of Canada 1970-71-72.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Holders of the commodities listed on this form, whether owned by themselves, or by others, are required to report the products on hand in their establishments or stored elsewhere in specially rented rooms to which only they have access, except in emergency. Products held in public storage, common or cold, will be reported by operators of those establishments.
2. The inventory should be taken at the opening of business, on the FIRST BUSINESS DAY of the month and the report should be mailed promptly, in the postage free envelope provided, so that it will REACH OTTAWA NOT LATER THAN THE MORNING OF THE SIXTH OF THE MONTH.

Include Stocks Held on Government Account

DAIRY PRODUCTS (domestic & imported)		KILOGRAMS	
BUTTER & BUTTER OIL	Creamery butter		
	Whey butter		
	Butter Oil		
CHEESE	Cheddar (all sizes)		
	Other factory cheese (all varieties except process)		
	Process	Made from cheddar	
		Made from cheese other than cheddar	
Date:	The above statement is hereby certified to be correct Signature:		

KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR FILES

APPENDIX V



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada
Agriculture Division

Form C.S. 150

INVENTORY - CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS

As at the opening
of business on

This form is issued under the authority of The Statistics Act

INSTRUCTIONS

1. In this statement you are required to give the TOTAL figures for the stocks of the products, listed below, that are owned and held BY or FOR your firm in:
 - (a) The main establishment of the firm,
 - (b) All branches of the firm, and
 - (c) Cold and common storage of cold storage and/or other warehouses in any other place in Canada
2. The inventory must be taken at the opening of business on the FIRST BUSINESS DAY of the month and the report must be mailed promptly in the postage free envelope provided so that it will REACH OTTAWA NOT LATER THAN THE MORNING OF THE SIXTH OF THE MONTH.

PRODUCTS (Canadian origin only)	Kg
1. Condensed Whole Milk - Case	
2. - Bulk	
Condensed whole milk total (1 + 2)	
3. Evaporated Whole Milk	
4. Whole Milk Powder - Spray Process	
5. - Roller Process	
Whole milk powder total (4 + 5)	
6. Partly skimmed Evaporated or Concentrated milk	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">2%</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">4%</div> </div>
7. Evaporated Skim Milk	
8. Condensed Skim Milk	
Skim milk total (7 + 8)	
9. Skim Milk Powder - Spray Process	
10. - Roller Process	
Skim milk powder total (9 + 10)	
11. Buttermilk Powder	
12. Casein	
13. Whey Powder	

The above statement is hereby certified to be correct.

Date:

Signature:

APPENDIX VI

STATISTICS CANADA
STATISTIQUE CANADA

AND
ET

AGRICULTURE CANADA

INVENTORY OF EDIBLE DRIED EGG PRODUCTS
DÉCLARATION DES PRODUITS D'ŒUFS EN POUDRE COMESTIBLES

As at the opening of the first business day of:
Stocks d'ouverture le premier jour ouvrable de:

Month — Mois

FORM C.S. 152B
FORMULE
C.S. 152B

Authority — Statistics Act, Chapter 15, Statutes of Canada 1970-71-72.

Déclaration exigée en vertu de la Loi sur la statistique, chapitre 15, Statuts du Canada de 1970-71-72.

MAIL PROMPTLY ON OR BEFORE THE 2ND OF THE MONTH

POSTEZ LE 2^{DU} DU MOIS OU PLUS TÔT

Edible Dried Egg Products — include imported product, product held for analysis, product held in bond, and stocks on Government Account.

Produits d'œufs comestibles séchés — inclure tout produit importé, produit détenu pour analyse, produit consigné, les stocks détenus pour le compte du gouvernement.

		IN COLD STORAGE <i>EN ENTREPÔT FRIGORIFIQUE</i>	
		lb. — liv.	kg.
1.	Dried whole egg and mixes <i>Poudre d'œufs entiers et mélanges</i>		
2.	Dried egg yolk and mixes <i>Poudre de jaunes d'œufs et mélanges</i>		
3.	Dried albumen (egg whites) <i>Poudre d'albumen (blancs d'œufs)</i>		
TOTAL 1 + 2 + 3 →			

The above statistics are hereby certified to be correct — *J'atteste la véracité de la présente déclaration*

Date ►

Signature ►

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED CO-OPERATION
MERCI DE VOTRE COLLABORATION SOUTENUE

APPENDIX VII

STATISTICS CANADA

AND

AGRICULTURE CANADA

INVENTORY STATEMENT FROZEN POULTRY PRODUCTS

As at the opening
of the first
business day of

Authority — Statistics Act, Chapter 15, Statutes of Canada 1970-71-72

Form C.S. 152

(FRANÇAIS AU VERSO)

MAIL PROMPTLY ON OR BEFORE THE 2ND OF THE MONTH

For your guidance in answering the questions below, definitions
for certain classifications of poultry meat have been listed in the INSTRUCTIONS

FROZEN EGGS (including imported products) (Include stocks held on Government account)		In cold storage	
		KILOGRAMS	
1. Frozen whole egg			
2. Frozen yolk			
3. Frozen whites			
Frozen egg total (1 + 2 + 3)			
FROZEN POULTRY MEAT (including imported products)	NET WEIGHT		
	Grade A	Other grades and ungraded	Total
	KILOGRAMS		
1. Chicken under 1.8 kg			
2. Chicken 1.8 kg and over			
3. Chicken, further processed (include cut-up chicken and chicken parts, DO NOT in- clude whole birds as these should be re- ported in the appropriate weight class above)			
4. Fowl			
5. Turkey 4.5 kg & under			
6. Turkey over 4.5 kg and under 7.5 kg			
7. Turkey 7.5 kg and over			
8. Turkey, further processed (include cut-up turkey, turkey rolls and roasts. DO NOT in- clude whole birds or canner turkeys as these should be reported in the appro- priate weight class above)			
Turkey meat total (5 + 6 + 7 + 8)			
9. Duck			
10. Goose			
11. Unclassified			
All poultry meat total (1 to 11)			
The above statement is hereby certified to be correct.			
Date:	Signature:		

APPENDIX VII (concluded)

Note: Please enter the separate figures on Grade A and Other Grades of chicken and turkey as accurately as possible. This added information has been requested by the industry.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Public Cold Storage Warehouses shall report frozen stocks under refrigeration under their own roof whether owned by themselves or stored for others. The ONLY EXCEPTION is for frozen stocks held in exclusively rented rooms and to which the public cold storage proprietor only has access in case of emergency; these frozen stocks should not be reported by the cold storage manager, but by the firm storing said products.
2. Firms Other Than Public Cold Storage Warehouses shall report only the frozen stocks in their own warehouses and NOT the frozen stocks owned by themselves, but held in public cold storage warehouses; except when the frozen stocks stored in such warehouses are housed in exclusively rented rooms.
3. No distinction is to be drawn between frozen stocks to be held for long periods of time or frozen stocks which may be sold at once. If frozen stocks are on hand and under refrigeration when the count is taken, and regardless of the intended disposition of such frozen stocks, they must be reported in the return.
4. The inventory shall be taken at the Opening Of Business On THE FIRST BUSINESS DAY OF THE MONTH and mailed promptly in the postage-free return envelope NOT LATER THAN THE 2ND OF THE MONTH.

DEFINITIONS OF CONTENT

Reference:

- Item 1 - Chicken under 1.8 kg
 - frozen whole birds
 - include Cornish Chickens
- Item 2 - Chicken 1.8 kg and over
 - frozen whole birds
 - include Chicken Capons
- Item 3 - Chicken, further processed
 - frozen cut-up chicken and chicken parts
 - include halves, quarters, rolls, legs, breasts, wings and barbequed chicken
 - exclude whole birds and cooked and uncooked diced chicken meat
- Item 4 - Fowl
 - frozen whole birds
 - include cooked and uncooked whole birds
 - exclude all other edible parts of fowl
- Item 8 - Turkey, further processed
 - frozen cut-up turkey and turkey parts
 - include halves, quarters, rolls and roasts, smoked turkey; legs, breasts and wings
 - exclude whole birds, or canner turkeys, and cooked and uncooked diced turkey meat
- Item 11 - Unclassified or miscellaneous frozen products
 - include chicken fat, necks, backs, giblets (hearts, livers, gizzards), cooked and uncooked diced chicken meat and except for whole fowl, all other edible parts of fowl
 - include turkey necks, backs, giblets (hearts, livers, gizzards), cooked and uncooked diced turkey meat
 - exclude chicken feet, pheasants, quails and rabbits

INVENTORIES MUST BE NET WEIGHT OF PRODUCT ONLY

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED CO-OPERATION.

NOTE: 1 kg=2.2046 lb.

APPENDIX VIII



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Agriculture Division

INVENTORY OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(Frozen and in preservatives – including imported products)

Authority – Statistics Act, Chapter 15
Statutes of Canada 1970-71-72.

Form C.S. 155A

Complete and mail before
the 6th of each month

As at the
opening of the
first business
day of

KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Location of stocks (City or town)
Name of person responsible for this report
Date

Please correct any mistake in Name or Address

INSTRUCTIONS

- Holders of the commodities listed on this form, whether owned by themselves, or by others, are required to report the products on hand in their establishments or stored elsewhere in specially rented rooms to which only they have access, except in emergency. Products held in public storage, common or cold, will be reported by operators of those establishments.
- If there are not any stocks on hand the form must be returned with the word "nil" thereon.
- The inventory reported should be as at the opening of the First Business Day of the month and mailed promptly, in the postage free envelope provided, so that it will REACH OTTAWA NOT LATER THAN THE MORNING OF THE SIXTH OF THE MONTH.
- KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR FILES.

FRUIT

Kinds (Convert all containers to pounds)	Frozen			In Preservatives SO ₂ , etc. (including unfrozen pulp)
	In containers 1 lb. and under lb.	In containers over 1 lb. up to and including 30 lb. lb.	In containers over 30 lb. lb.	
Apples				
Blueberries				
Cherries				
Citrus Fruits				
Plums				
Raspberries				
Strawberries				
Other Fruits				

VEGETABLES

(Convert all containers to pounds)

Kind	Frozen lb.	In Brine lb.	Kind	Frozen lb.	In Brine lb.
Asparagus			Cauliflower		
Beans – Green			Corn		
– Wax			Peas		
– Lima			Spinach		
Broccoli			Squash		
Brussel Sprouts			Other Vegetables (see note below)		
Carrots					

NOTE: Exclude french fries and other strictly potato products.
4-3103-29: 1-8-78

Français au verso

APPENDIX IX



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Authority - Statistics Act,
Chapter 15, Statutes of
Canada 1970-71-72.

OTTAWA

Form C.S. 155B

Agriculture Division

**PROCESSORS SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT
OF FROZEN VEGETABLE INVENTORIES
INTENDED FOR RE-MANUFACTURE
(Including Imported Products)**

As at the opening of the first business day of

The purpose of this survey is to provide an indication of the volume of frozen vegetables held in storages of Canada that are intended for re-manufacture and will not enter the trade in its present form (not to be confused with repackaging). All information supplied is treated as strictly confidential - only Canada totals are published.

The information will supplement that already being reported on Form C.S. 155A, **Inventory of Fruit and Vegetables**. It is important, therefore, for those firms who complete Form C.S. 155A that they continue to report total stock holdings in their establishments, or stored elsewhere in specially rented rooms, as in the past.

Please report below your company's total inventories of frozen vegetables that are intended for re-manufacture regardless of where held. The inventory reported should be as at the opening of the First Business Day of the month and mailed promptly so as to Reach Ottawa Not Later Than The Sixth Of The Month.

**INVENTORIES OF FROZEN VEGETABLES OWNED BY YOUR
COMPANY INTENDED FOR RE-MANUFACTURE
(Convert All Containers to Pounds)**

	lb.		lb.
Asparagus		Carrots	
Beans - Green		Corn	
- Wax		Cauliflower	
- Lima		Peas	
Broccoli		Spinach	
Brussel Sprouts		Squash	

Certified a correct statement.

Firm	Place
Signature	Firm No.

APPENDIX X



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Province _____

Livestock and Animal Products - Section du bétail et des produits d'origine animale

CENSUS OF WILDLIFE PELT PRODUCTION
RECENSEMENT DE LA PRODUCTION DES FOURRURES PROVENANT DE LA CHASSE

for the fur year ending
pour l'année des fourrures se terminant _____

File No. _____
N° du dossier _____

Kind - Espèces	Wildlife pelts - Peaux sauvages	
	Number - Nombre	Average value to trapper* Valeur moyenne aux trappeurs* \$
Badger - Blaireau		
Bear - Ours: black or brown - noir ou brun		
grizzly - grizzlé		
white - blanc		
Beaver - Castor		
Covote - Coyote		
Ermine (weasel) - Hermine (belette)		
Fisher - Pécari		
Fox - Renard: blue (arctic) - bleu (arctique)		
cross and red - croisé et roux		
silver or black - argenté ou noir		
white - blanc		
other - autre		
Lynx - Lynx (loup-cervier)		
Marten - Martre		
Mink (wild) - Vison (sauvage)		
Muskrat - Rat musqué		
Otter - Loutre		
Rabbit - Lapin		
Raccoon - Raton laveur		
Seal, hair - Phoque à poil		
Skunk - Moutfette		
Squirrel - Écureuil		
Wildcat - Chat sauvage		
Wolf - Loup		
Wolverine - Carcajou		
Other (state kind) - Autres (indiquer espèces)		
TOTAL		

Name - Nom: _____ Date: _____ Address - Adresse: _____

*NOTE: The prices should be those paid to trappers, excluding royalty payments, etc. Adherence to this, allows proper comparisons of the data from each Provincial and Territorial Government.

*NOTA: Les prix devraient être ceux qui sont payés aux trappeurs, sans inclure les redevances etc. Adhérence à ceci nous permet de comparer proprement les chiffres de chaque Gouvernement Provincial et Territorial.

APPENDIX XI

FUR FARMER'S REPORT
1980

STATISTICS CANADA, OTTAWA

in co-operation with

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Taken in conformity with the
Statistics Act of Canada and Pertinent Provincial Statutes

Si vous préférez
ce questionnaire
en français
veuillez cocher ☐

Agric. - 03 - 60
Change address if incorrect

REPORTS issued WILL NOT DISCLOSE the operations of your FARM.
Your FIGURES WILL NOT BE USED as a basis for INCOME TAX.

Include animals BOARDED by you for others in every answer to questions in this report.

Where an animal has died, but was pelted, report it in answer to the question on animals pelted.

Read each question carefully. When a question does not apply to your farm put "O" in the answer space.

MINK BOARDED FOR OTHERS AT DECEMBER 31, 1980

Name of owner	Address	Number

LIVE MINK SOLD DURING 1980

Name of purchaser	Address	Number

LIVE MINK PURCHASED DURING 1980

Name of seller	Address	Number

4-3103-69.1: 16-9-80

Section A

MINK

(Note: Totals on lines 5 and 11 should agree. Check all answers if there is a difference.)	Code	Number
1. Live mink on farms at January 1, 1980	921	
2. Mink bought in 1980	922	
3. Mink taken as boarders in 1980	923	
4. Mink kits born in 1980	924	
5. Total Mink to account for (Add answers 1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	925	
6. Live mink sold in 1980	926	
7. Boarders removed alive in 1980	927	
8. Mink pelted in 1980 (Include pelts taken from animals that died and spring peltings)	928	
9. Mink died (not pelted) or escaped (Include loss of kits)	929	
10. Live mink on farm at December 31, 1980	930	
11. Total Mink accounted for (Add answers 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	931	

Section B TYPE OF MINK PELTED IN 1980

Note: Include pelts taken from shared or boarded animals	Code	Total in each type
1. Dark	932	
2. Demi Buff	933	
3. Pastel (including Buff, Dawn, Orchid)	934	
4. Sapphire	935	
5. Pearl	936	
6. Aleutian (including Iris)	937	
7. Violet	938	
8. White	939	
9. Silverblue	940	
10. Hope	941	
11. Lavender	942	
12. Opaline	943	
13. Blush	944	
14. Other (i.e. not specified above)	945	
15. Total Mink pelted in 1980 (This total should agree with your answer to question 8, Section A)	946	

Remarks: -

4-3103-69.1

APPENDIX XII



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

FUR FARM REPORT - 1981
FOXES

SI VOUS PRÉFÉREZ
CE QUESTIONNAIRE
EN FRANÇAIS, VEUIL-
LEZ COCHER ☐

Please correct any errors in Name or Address

Collected under Authority of Statistics Act, Chapter 15, Statutes of Canada, 1970-71-72.

Note: Totals on lines 4 and 9 should agree

Number

1. Live foxes on farm at January 1, 1981	
2. Foxes bought or taken as boarders in 1981	
3. Foxes born in 1981	
4. Total Foxes to account for (Add answers 1 + 2 + 3)	
5. Live foxes sold and boarders removed in 1981	
6. Foxes died (not pelted) or escaped in 1981	
7. Foxes pelted in 1981 (Include pelts taken from animals that died and spring peltings)	
8. Live foxes on farm at December 31, 1981	
9. Total foxes accounted for (Add answers 5 + 6 + 7 + 8)	

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Include FOXES BOARDED by you for others in answering questions in this report.
2. Where a FOX has died, but was pelted, report it in answer to the question on FOXES pelted.
3. Read each question carefully. When a question does not apply to your fur farm put "O" in the answer space.

Reports issued WILL NOT DISCLOSE the operations of YOUR Farm.
Your FIGURES WILL NOT BE USED as a basis for INCOME TAX.

LIVE FOXES SOLD DURING THE YEAR

Name of purchaser	Address of purchaser	Number

REMARKS

LIVE FOXES PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR

Name of seller	Address of seller	Number

Series of Methodology Papers and Working Papers are being published by the Agriculture Statistics Division of Statistics Canada.

Methodology Papers prepared by the various units throughout the Division explain the concepts and methods used in arriving at estimates, or undertaking other tasks, for which each unit is responsible. Methodology Papers published to date are as follows:

1. Data Collection and Estimating Procedures, Part I - Horticulture Statistics - September 1980.
2. Data Collection and Estimating Procedures of the Animal Products Unit, Number 2 - January 1982.
3. Data Collection and Estimating Procedures of the Livestock Estimating Unit, Number 3 - January 1982.

Working Papers are being prepared to serve as a mechanism for the distribution of new and often experimental data dealing with the agricultural sector. They serve as a preliminary source of distribution of analytic reports that utilise Statistics Canada data relating to agriculture. Working papers published to date are as follows:

1. A description of Theil's Root Mean Square Predictive Error method in agricultural statistical forecasts, Number 1 - September 1980.
2. A review of the Livestock Estimating Project with Recommendations for the Future, Number 3 - June 1981.

